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The Bombay Gazette.

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BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

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"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie... ...
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Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

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A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

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Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA).	C. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Milliard	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

				about
S.S. MERTON HALL	J Hughes	4,100	500	23rd June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

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Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1888. Agents.

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FOR
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2. Written applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 28th June, 1888.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Capt., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, 19th June, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy.. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 20th June, 1888.

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Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALARAKHIA ARAB MISTRY has contracted to SELL to SHA VANMALIDAS HURGOVUNDAS, all that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground with the chawls and bungalow standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Public Road called the Fergusson Road, near the Parell Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the said public road called the Fergusson Road, on or towards the south by vacant land of Mahadhowrao Gunpat, on or towards the east by vacant land of Ardesir Rustomjee Mehta, and on or towards the west by vaccant land of Kazee Ally Saheb, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2,118 and 2,118 (1) and Street No. 1,114, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's old No. 322, new No. 12,358, old survey No. 322, new survey No 2,809, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Alarakhia Arab Mistry. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale, or otherwise are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1888.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........................£1,200,000
PAID-UP......................................£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

AHMEDNAGAR SKY RACES.
AUGUST 14TH, 16TH, AND 18TH 1888.

COPIES of PROSPECTUS can be had on application to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Sky Races, Ahmednagar.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important o which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CLOSING OF THE BYCULLA GOODS STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of June next, the present arrangements for receipt and despatch of Goods at, and from, the Byculla Station will CEASE.

2. Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and all articles carried at Passenger Coaching rates will be booked to, and from, the Byculla Station as at present.

3. All articles booked as Goods at Goods Train rates, including Grass, Hay, &c., will be received at, and despatched from, the Bombay Waree Bunder Goods Depot as heretofore.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the First of May, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation withint 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52. THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months..............5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8	0	
IMPERIAL TREASURY GREEN REP—Albert size	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7 extra large	1	4	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........£300,690
„ 1885..........£988,156
„ 1886..........£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,494,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
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Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. e Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
bert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
8, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.......qts. Rs. 30 „
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne ....qts. Rs. 30 „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	„ 60

HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—

NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

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And all the London Whole ale Houses.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course or a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
NVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present las a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINK.

Bombay.
B. Bunder
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
ion
Soorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdie
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chanonee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beech
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Seowri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Caindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Kooran
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergan
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Harsee R
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yadasherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago.
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From 5 to 13 minutes for Refreshment 30 minutes for Dinner.— 40 minutes for Dinner

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BRANCH OF THE ...TIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Stura (s), from Massova ; and Virginia (s), Penarth.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), and Beresford (s), for Karachi ; Singapore (s), Genoa ; and Assyria (s), Tuticorin. To-day :—Victoria (s), for London ; and Sumatra (s), Aden and Jeddah.

A Tigress Shot at Swalia.—Mr. Ebrahim Daood, a driver on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, who killed a panther last week at Swalia, had the good luck to kill a tigress in the same district on Tuesday. He is reported to have killed the brute at ten paces distance.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Carnac Bunder, touching the death of Jeevabai, woman, aged 59 years. Deceased, on Tuesday last, while bathing at the Carnac Bunder steps, accidentally fell into the sea and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Gamblers.—Manuck Cassum and two other Mahomedans were yesterday charged by Constable Robinson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming with money on the public road at Parell yesterday morning. They were fined Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dewkee, woman, aged 40 years. About two months ago she lost her daughter from fever and cough ; since then she was very much depressed in spirits, and often expressed a wish to die. At 2-30 p. m. she was found suffering from the effects of opium and in an unconscious state. She was removed to hospital, where she died about an hour after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Rama Suckaram, a labourer, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two brass lamps and sundry copper and brass utensils, valued at Rs. 16, belonging to Shewao Bajanna, a bricklayer, living in Cammateepoora 8th street. The accused, on the 18th instant, obtained the articles in question from complainant under a false representation, and pledged them with a Marwarree in Falkland Road. The accused, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged Assaram Ramlall, a Mooltani, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 33, the property of a Mussulman. The latter, it appeared, was standing in a crowd before a shop bargaining for mangoes, when he felt the accused taking his purse from his waistcoat pocket. He promptly caught hold of the man's hand and called to a policeman, when he threw the purse away, which was recovered. Several natives who witnessed the theft gave evidence. In defence the prisoner said he was innocent and explained that the complainant had only dropped his purse, and because he had pointed out where it was and picked it up, he was charged with theft. He averred that he was a man of good character. Inspector Guider informed the magistrate that the accused was well known to the police and had been once deported. This the man denied, but failing to prove his good character, he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Fatal Railway Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway station, Byculla, touching the death of Shaik Ballajan Shaik Afzal. The deceased was one of the forty Hajees from Dacca who were going to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and who arrived by the Jubbulpore passenger train, at the Byculla Station, at 7-50 p. m. on Tuesday. Deceased was a very old man, and could not see well. He was also suffering from fever, and scarcely able to walk. After all the passengers had alighted the train moved on towards Bori Bunder. About ten minutes afterwards an up goods train passed by, when deceased was found lying on the up line. He was crushed and dead. Deceased is supposed to have fallen from the east end of the up platform. Mr. Clyne, Assistant Station Master at Byculla, stated there is a railing at the end platform, but it is incomplete. He admitted that in a crush a person might fall off the end or side of the platform. They could not prevent that in the present condition of the platform, but if protected by a railing or a wall it would not occur. The Poona trains and Jubbulpore passenger trains daily brought crowds of persons to the station ; but this was the only death he knew that had occurred at the platform during the last four years. The verdict was that the death of Shaik Ballajan Shaik Afzal was caused by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train. The jury were of opinion that the east end of the up platform should be protected.

Death of a Popular N. C. O.—Again has the 7th Hussars to deplore a sudden death. On Saturday last Sergeant Hawkins died after a very short illness. On the Friday previous he was to have been examined by a board of officers as to his fitness for promotion to the commissioned ranks, and there is no doubt but that he would have passed with credit. He was the son of the Rev. H. Hawkins, of Dorchester ; having failed to pass through the Sandhurst competitive examination he determined to win his way through the ranks. He had four years' service and was most popular with the officers and men—a good rider and cricketer. Despite the short notice, his funeral was well attended by N. C. O.'s of other corps, and eight officers of the 7th testified their respect and sorrow for the loss of so worthy a non-commissioned officer.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Murder by a Regimental Sepoy.—As stated by us on Monday, a private of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadier Bombay Infantry shot the Havildar in charge of the regimental Quarter-Guard at about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. The man was sentry over the treasure chest at the time, and consequently was in charge of ammunition. Running away after firing the fatal shot, he was at large with a rifle and nineteen rounds of ammunition in his possession. Parties were sent in all directions to apprehend the murderer, and it was not till 9-30 on Monday night that he was arrested by head constable Raoofkhan, of the City Police. It appears that the murderer had secreted himself in a house at Sukerwar Peit, City, and finding that his hiding-place had been discovered he attempted to make his way out of the City. When arrested he was carrying his rifle loaded and at full cock, and was in possession of seventeen square rounds of ammunition. The capture was a clever one, and it was only owing to the promptitude of the head constable that the murderer was not given the opportunity to make use of his rifle and ammunition.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·636
Temperature of the Air	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·8
General Directions of Wind.*	W. WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	281
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total for during month	4·44
" " year	6·41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Guest, the jockey, was suspended for crossing at the Simla Races on the report of the owner of Abdullah, which was handed up to the Calcutta Turf Club. The suspension applies only to the Simla meeting which is now concluded.

M. de Blowitz's account of the new French rifle is awe-inspiring. The weapon is "almost perfect." The gunpowder neither "explodes [so says the *Times*' strategist] nor smokes." It shoots its bullet "with perfect directness a distance of several thousand metres"—say four miles ; and the bullet will go through anything, no matter how far away. No wonder the Germans and Austrians are frightened, and M. Blowitz thinks their present nervousness is to be explained by this marvellous rifle. No doubt the Lebel-Tramond is a very good weapon—our own officers believe that ; but perhaps the correspondent is a little too enthusiastic. Before now the French have invented matchless implements of war which failed to "come off" in action. The Chassepot and the mitrailleuse by no means came up to the expectations of the Emperor Napoleon's advisers in the campaigns of 1870.

AMBULANCE CLASSES AT KHANDWA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, June 19.

Our popular and energetic Civil Surgeon, Dr. P. Cullen, has been delivering a course of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" during the past few months, and the first of these lectures was attended by about twenty-one members of the respective railways, most of whom intended presenting themselves for the examination, being anxious to obtain certificates ; but traffic on the G. I. P. line became so brisk that about ten of the railway employés had to relinquish hopes, as they were unable to attend a sufficient number of lectures to make themselves eligible for examination. The doctor, at great personal inconvenience, actually lectured on the same subject twice a week, so that those whose duty prevented them from attending on the first day would have an opportunity of attending the next. Had he not done so one-half the number who did present themselves would not have been able to do so. I am sure that one and all of us who have benefited by the surgical information imparted to us are extremely thankful to our instructor for his indefatigable exertions which we have endeavoured to repay to the best of our ability by rendering a satisfactory account of ourselves at the examination, and from the following results you will see we have succeeded, and, I am sure, it must be very gratifying to our tutor to know that his pupils have acquitted themselves in such an exemplary manner.

Our thanks are also due to Miss Marie Cullen who acted as secretary to her father and assisted him greatly in the clerical work connected with the class by writing out a series of questions on several slips, which were handed to each individual, on the subject of the previous lecture. She also proved a most valuable assistant to her father in the nursing-class for ladies, an account of which I hope to give you in my next. I must not fail to tender thanks to Dr. J. F. Pires, M.R.C.S., England, Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawul, who very kindly undertook the duties of examiner.

The following is a report of the examination :—

There were eleven candidates, employés of the G. I. P. and R. M. Railways, who presented themselves for the examination. They had seven written questions set them, which were all answered in a most satisfactory manner. The *viva voce* examination to test their practical knowledge of rendering the "First Aid to the Injured" was also gone through, and all the candidates acquitted themselves well, displaying a ready acquaintance with the necessary procedure in cases of "fractures" and "dislocations," also the use of "tourniquets" ; and how, when, and where they should be applied. The method of conveying injured individuals on stretchers, and how to improvise the same in cases of emergency. The art of bandaging with the triangular bandage, &c.

The following is the result of the written examination, the maximum number of marks obtainable being 35.

	Marks.
Mr. Alfred Carvalho, Traffic Dept., G. I. P. R.	34
Mr. Henry Kiddle, Audit Dept., G. I. P R.	32
Mr. James Luoney, Locomotive Dept., R. M. R.	32
Mr. David Jones, Locomotive Dept., R. M. R.	28
Mr. Henry George Cowper, Traffic Dept., G. I. P.R.	28
Mr. E. M. Cooper, Traffic Dept., R. M. R.	27
Mr. H. Cole, Locomotive Dept., R. M. R.	26
Mr. Joseph Hyde, Traffic Dept., G. I. P. R.	25
Mr. John Johnson, Traffic Dept., G. I. P. R.	25
Mr. Robert Belcher, Traffic Dept., G. I. P. R.	24
Mr. John Alfred Moriarty, Traffic Dept., G. I. P.R.	20

It is to be hoped that the G. I. P. Railway doctors, stationed at the various large depôts on the line, will interest themselves in establishing similar classes at their respective headquarters with a view of spreading this information, which is so invaluable to railway employés.

It would be well if the Agent encouraged the work by giving preference to men possessing certificates in filling up the posts of guards, drivers, and firemen, of passenger trains.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th instant.

REMOVAL OF SAND FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES.

Read letter from the Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences, dated 7th June, requiring sand for defensive purposes. There being no objection it was resolved that the sand be removed from not exceeding 9 inch in depth from low water mark line round the Bay to a distance of 300 feet in shore of and parallel to it, provided that the sand for at least a limited distance of 300 feet from the toe of the sea wall or H. W. M. remains undisturbed. Except at Chowpatty between the Chowkey and French Bridge Road.

THE PROTECTION OF VICTORIA DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, stating that the present temporary fence at Victoria Dock is a very insecure protection against thieves, and suggesting that early steps be taken to construct the permanent fence.

Resolution.—The building near the east end of Carnac Bunder need not at present be interfered with. The west of Victoria Dock should have a fence erected 25 feet to the east of them and closed at the ends, as is similarly done with the Prince's Dock Warehouses Nos. 3 and 7 ; and there should be such gate or gates leading from the Dock through the fence as the Collector of Customs may approve.

There will be an ornamental railing on the east side of the new Dock Offices.

DIVING OPERATIONS.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer reporting that at present and for the next two months it will not be possible for the divers engaged in blasting rock in the Dock channels to work with advantage, owing to the large amount of silt coming down and covering their work ; that for about a week all hands can be employed cleaning and painting the barges, and after that the Acting Engineer proposes that they be employed in continuing the works of removing rocks off Malet Bunder, on which they were engaged at the same time last year.

Resolution.—Sanctioned ; the expenditure to be charged to Dock channels.

A CONDEMNED PILOT BOAT.

Read letter from the Port Officer stating that a cutter belonging to the Pilotage Department has been condemned as worn out in use, and recommending that a new boat of the same lines, material and construction as a boat made at the Engineer's Workshops last year for his department, be built at the workshops.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Port Officer are agreed to.

A COMPLAINT.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer forwarding Mechanical Superintendent's report that one of the stevedore's (Mr. Hodge's) foreman, employed on the s.s. Kangra, on the 9th instant slung five bars, weighing 34 cwts. 1 qr. 9 lbs. with Prince's Dock 30 cwt. crane No. 40. The Acting Engineer is of opinion that cases of this kind should be taken serious notice of, as the overloading of cranes and slings is dangerous to life and property.

Resolution.—The stevedore should be warned.

DOCK DUES FOR LIGHT VESSELS.

Read letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, dated 8th June, enquiring if it can be arranged for the Company's steamer Mecca to be berthed in the Victoria Dock during the execution of certain repairs to her machinery calculated to take about three months to complete.

The Dock Superintendent states that the ordinary dock due of one pie per register ton per diem is too small for vessels not bringing or taking cargo, and he suggests a charge of Rs. 10 per diem for vessels of 250 feet and under that may come in for repairs, and Rs. 15 per diem for vessels over 250 feet in length. Further that such vessels should only be allowed to occupy a berth on condition that it be given up on three days' notice if required for a working vessel.

Vessels requiring to carry out repairs in dock may do so when a berth can be made available, paying instead of dock dues ; if not over 250 feet long, Rs. 12 a day ; if over 250 feet long, Rs. 18 a day ; and on condition that when the berth is required for a working vessel it will at once be vacated for an off side berth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th June, 1888.	For week ending 12th June, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	19
" " out of "	25	20
" transported	14	25
" attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 12th June, 1888.	For week ending 12th June, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	7	17
" left	7	14
" remaining in dock	13	17
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	0
" left	7	0
" remaining in dock	13	0

THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following Resolution on the Abkari administration report for 1886-7 :—

The Commissioner of Abkari prefaces his annual report upon the administration of his department for the year ending on the 31st of July 1887 with a concise description of the various Excise systems in force in different parts of the Presidency, as desired by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 4417 of the 23rd of August last. Putting aside foreign liquor which being subject to Imperial Customs contributes to the Excise only by fees for licenses to sell, the liquor consumed in this Presidency consists, as is generally known, (1) of spirit distilled, chiefly from the mowra flower, but also to a lesser extent from molasses, and the juice of the palm ; and (2) of toddy, or the sap of the palm. The Commissioner describes how, until a comparatively recent date, the Excise revenue was raised by the annual sales for lump sums of the monopoly of manufacturing and selling spirit over tracts of country of varying extent, a system which left Government entirely in the dark as to the quantity or quality of the liquor sold, the amount of consumption, and the incidence of taxation. This system has been generally replaced by one which aims, by raising the rate of Excise duty to a level with the Customs tariff on foreign liquor, to equalize the taxation of alcoholic drinks, and which, while thus checking consumption, places the quantity and quality of the liquors manufactured and sold under the control of Government. As a result of these changes, and of the strenuous measures taken to check illicit manufacture and importation of liquor, consumption has been kept within bounds which it must otherwise have far exceeded, a supply of sound and wholesome liquor has been secured to the public, and at the same time the public revenues have been very largely increased.

2. As good examples of the comparative operations of the old and new system of Excise may be taken the Collectorates of Khandesh and Thana, both of them inhabited by populations largely addicted to drinking, in the former of which the old farming system (abolished from this year) still obtained during the period under report, while in the latter what is known as the still-head duty, central distillery and minimum guaranteed revenue system was in operation. With a population of 1,237,231 in Khandesh 6,72,927 gallons of licit spirit were consumed during the year, upon which was paid an excise of Rs. 5,50,097 ; while in the latter district Rs. 8,11,155 were raised upon a consumption of only 3,27,708 gallons, or rather less than half the above amount, by a population of 908,548 or nearly three-fourths of that recorded for the former. A comparison of these figures is worthy of remark in view of the contention that consumption is stimulated by the policy adopted in recent years by the Abkari Department in this Presidency.

3. Mr. Moore has quoted extracts from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State showing the results of the enquiry instituted at the instance of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress. In that despatch the effect on consumption of the increase of duty is shown in statistics for 10 years ending 1881-82. The Government has been publicly accused of suppressing evidence because statistics were not given for later years. The despatch shows on the face of it that the statistics referred to by the Government of India were contained in a letter written by Mr. Pritchard in August, 1883, who gave the latest figures then available, and comment which is based on an oversight of this patent fact is of little weight.

4. It has been frequently shown that the immediate effect of an increase of duty is a decrease of consumption, but the taste for liquor can be temporarily checked only, not suppressed, and after a time consumption again increases, especially if the means of the people improve. The increase in consumption is not confined to country spirit ; it is found equally in imported spirit, particularly in spirit imported over-proof which is subsequently diluted and competes with country spirit.

5. The still-head duty, central distillery and minimum guaranteed revenue system has been referred to above in paragraph 2. This system was during the year in force in the great majority of the mofussil districts. The out-still and lump-sum farming system was in operation in Sind, in two talukas of the Panch Mahals, in one of Ahmedabad, in three of Nasick, in Khandesh, Ratnagiri, and in Kanara with the exception of one taluka. A third system, known as the still-head duty, public distilleries and license fee system was that under which Excise arrangements were carried on in the town and island of Bombay. It has since the close of the year been extended to Thana and Kolaba. The revenue from toddy is levied in the shape of a tax on trees tapped, and licenses for the privilege of selling the liquor ; this privilege being in some cases granted to shop-keepers, and owners of trees, and in others sold by farm, according to the circumstances of the area dealt with. In the Panch Mahals, owing to their backward condition, no restrictions have yet been placed on the drawing of toddy. During the year the old *bud-dene*, or rent for date trees in occupied lands, was abolished in the Surat District, as had previously been done in the Thana and Kolaba Collectorates.

6. Turning to the financial results of the year 1886-87, it appears that the total revenue raised under the head of Excise was as shown in the following table :—

Head of Revenue.	Presidency.	Sind.	Aden.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imported foreign liquor	93,759	8,626	6,460	1,08,845
Country liquor	71,19,625	3,89,655	14,766	75,24,046
Intoxicating drugs	1,10,325	1,06,292	1,425	2,18,042
Miscellaneous	1,01,263	54	398	1,01,715
Total	74,24,972	5,04,627	3,049	79,52,648

The total revenue for 1885-86 was Rs. 77,00,486. The realizations for the year under report display therefore an increase of Rs. 2,52,162 as compared with those for the preceding year. This increase, though not in itself inconsiderable, shows a falling off when contrasted with the rapid progressive augmentation of the Excise revenue year by year for the few previous years. The rise in the rate of wages, and the increasing numbers and prosperity of the classes who are the chief drink-consumers, has steadily raised the revenue from Excise, except during the years affected by the famine of 1876-77, for many years past ; its more rapid growth under the present system shows that if the normal increase of consumption has been checked by enhanced taxation, such limitation has been balanced by the measures by which illicit importation has become impossible in the greater portion of the Presidency, and illicit distillation has been reduced to a minimum. The result of these measures is an increased consumption of taxed liquor by those formerly consumed untaxed liquor, but this increase is quite compatible with a decreased total consumption of taxed and untaxed liquor.

7. The import duty on foreign liquor is credited to Imperial Revenues, and forms no part of the Excise revenue of the Presidency, to which, however, the fees for licenses for its sale are credited. The number of such licenses issued in the Presidency Proper was 447, in Sind, 57, and in Aden, 18, or 522 in all, being 39 more than in 1885-86. The increase of 10 in the number of such licenses issued in Sind is apparently high, but is explained by a reference to Government Resolution No. 2197 of 13th April 1887, which withdrew a concession previously allowed to importers, and imposed upon them the necessity of taking out licenses for the sale of the liquor imported by them. In the Presidency, of an increase of 28 in the number of licenses, 12 were in the town of Bombay, and 13 in the Belgaum District, where they were taken out for refreshment-rooms in connection with the new railway. The Commissioner has, however, given orders for the reduction of a certain number of the latter, which he deems excessive.

8. Connected with the subject of foreign imported liquor is a question which for some time caused considerable anxiety to the Customs officials and a certain loss of legitimate revenue to Government, but was satisfactorily disposed of during the year. It was found that perfumed spirit was imported in large quantities in bottles containing less than four ounces each, nominally for use as scent but really for consumption as spirit. Under the previous law the spirit so imported escaped taxation as spirit, but Act II. of 1887 has now put a stop to this illicit trade by the amendments to the Indian Tariff Act thereby brought into operation.

9. The revenue from country liquor, as above shown, Rs. 75,24,046, of which a sum of Rs. 67,678 is credited on account of rum, spirits of wine, &c., manufactured in the Presidency or imported into it from distilleries in other parts of India, as shown in paragraph 108 of the report. An examination of the figures, given in paragraph 37 of the report for the Presidency and in paragraph 17 of that for Sind, shows that there was an increase in the realizations in the town of Bombay and in all districts except Broach, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Dharwar, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier in which small decreases are registered ; although in three of the districts (Surat, Kolaba, and Sholapur) in which a higher revenue was raised, it was not significant of an increased consumption, the explanation in these cases being the existence of the minimum guaranteed payment system under which the contractor was compelled to make up to Government the difference between the amount of duty guaranteed by him, and that paid on the quantity of spirit actually sold by him the latter falling short of the former by reason of the actual consumption of spirit proving less than that estimated.

10. The resumption of the distillation of toddy spirit in Bombay shows that the contention that toddy spirit taxed at Rs. 2-6-0 per gallon could not compete with mowra spirit taxed at Rs. 2-12-0 per gollon was not well founded. It is remarkable that the reduction of the tree-tax has had little effect on the consumption of raw toddy in Bombay, but cocoanut toddy has to a considerable extent taken the place of date toddy. In Thana although there was a large decrease in the total number of trees tapped, the revenue from treee-tax on trees tapped for sale of raw toddy is shown to have much increased, and this satisfctory result is no doubt due to the privilege of sale given to owners of trees.

11. Consumption in Khandesh still heads the list. This fact has been above referred to, and probably some reduction in the high figure of consumption will be shown at the close of the current year, from the commencement of which the small farm system has been abolished and the excise duty which in 1886-87 averaged only 12 annas 11 pies per gallon of 25° U. P. spirit has been raised. Into three talukas of the Panch Mahals the centeral distillery, still-head duty and minimum guaranteed payment system was introduced for the first time during the year, but as no reliable figures of the consumptoin of previous years are available, it is impossible to form any opinion of the effects of the change of system on the sale of spirits. The Commissioner should include tables of issue for consumption in a *general* form in future reports. The figures as to consumption in general are at present given in such a manner as to render any complete comparison of this with even the preceding year extremely unsatisfactory, and with former years impracticable. Extracting, however, the data for those districts in which they appear complete it is observable that the aggregate consumption for sixteen districts given in gallons of 25° U. P. spirit, for 1886-87 exceeded that of the previous year by 80,711 gallons.

12. During the year arrangements were concluded with his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda and other Native Chiefs in Gujarat with a view to the introduction of one uniform system of abkari administration throughout the whole province. The details of these measures, and of the manner in which they have been carried out are described by Mr. Moore in paragraphs 16 to 19 of his report, from which it appears that much credit is due to Mr. Lallubhai Gordhandas for the tact and diligence with which, in co-operation with the Governor General's Agent and the Minister at Baroda, and the other Government officers in the districts concerned, he has initiated the much needed reforms.

13. The total number of shops for the sale of country spirit and toddy open during the year in the Presidency and Sind is given at 4,503, or 36 less than in the previous year, a fluctuation which calls for no special remark.

14. The expenditure upon Abkari administration is given at Rs. 2,60,764, of which sum, however, Rs. 30,000 may be deducted as chargeable to Opium revenue which is administered by the same agency. To the above figures must, however, be added a sum of Rs. 2,41,835, the annual cost of the police maintained for preventive duties, as well as a second of Rs. 1,43,750 annually paid to the Bombay Municipality as compensation for loss of income formerly derived from the licenses of shops in the island of Bombay, and a third of Rs. 1,46,832 paid as a subsidy to Native Chiefs for the lease of the abkari management of their States to Government. The revenue derived from the Excise of such States is credited to the accounts of the adjoining British districts. The aggregate of expenditure under these four heads amounted to Rs. 7,63,181. In 1885-86 it was Rs. 7,28,995 or Rs. 84,186 less.

15. A satisfactory decrease is shown in the number of offences reported under the Abkari Act which was 1,797 in the year under review as against 1,843 in the preceding year. The percentage (86·5) of convictions obtained was almost identically the same as in 1885-86. The number of offences was lower than that recorded for any year since 1880 for which figures are now before Government. Nevertheless in one or two districts there was a marked increase in crime under this head, the number of cases occurring in Khandesh being the highest on record against that district, and that in Ratnagiri occupying almost the same unenviable position. No reasons are assigned in any case for the fluctuations which occurred.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN BOMBAY.

The report of the Chemical Analyser to Government for the year 1887, though devoid of any special features of interests, contains as usual an exhaustive review of the operations carried on in his office during that period :—

The total number of medicolegal cases reported upon and analyses effected having amounted to 1,548 or nearly 100 more than the highest figure previously recorded for any one year. In consequence of the large increase of work thus thrown upon the Chemical Analyser it was arranged that three of the senior guagers of the Customs should receive instruction in alconolometry which has been done, and the work of testing such spirit is now carried on by the Custom-house staff. The number of medico-legal cases reported upon was 282, as compared with 29[illegible] in the previous year. They are distributed as usual under the three main heads of (1) Suspected poisoning of human beings (159, the same figure as in 1886) ; (2) Suspected cattle-poisoning (84 or one more than in 1886) ; and (3) Miscellaneous, which were 39 in number, or in other words decreased by 15. In 52·2 per cent. of the cases of suspected poisoning of human beings poison was detected as against 51·7 in the preceding year. Arsenic and arsenical preparations were as usual the substances most extensively used, 50 per cent. of the cases in which poison was detected being referred to this drug. It is noticeable that opium was fatal in each case in which it was taken, and that in every case but one it was self-administered, and in a majority of cases by women. Two cases of attempted poisoning by strychnia are recorded, and in both of these the poison was used by the children of police constables, who extracted it from their fathers' bags to whom poison is given for the destruction of dogs. Eighty-four cases of alleged cattle-poisoning were submitted for examination, or 1 more than in the previous year. In 50 of these 57 animals (2 being dogs) were apparently destroyed. The number of animals (16) killed in Ahmedangar was high, indeed it is the highest figure given for any district during the last seven years. The samples of portable water sent during the year for examination numbered 207, and of these 134 were classed as good. Those sent from Broach (5), Surat (2) and Nasik (3) are reported to have been uniformly bad. The Commissariat stores examined were of the usual kind, including beer, porter, tea, sugar and other articles of food, drink and use for sanitary purposes. Samples of beer from the Deccan Brewery Company were for the first time sent for analysis. Dr. Lyon makes no special remark upon them beyond giving the usual statistical figures from which it would appear that the liquor is of fair quality, light and somewhat more acid than the other samples analysed. For the Customs and Excise Departments 652 analyses were made during the year, 365 being of petroleum, 234 of imported alcoholic liquors, 10 of country spirits, 21 of opium and 22 of explosives and sundries of different kinds. Samples of country liquor containing copper were submitted from their districts by the Collectors of Khandesh and Kanara, and Government trust that steps were in each case taken to investigate and, if necessary, to punish the vendor for an act of carelessness so injurious to the health of his customers.

BENGAL.

Accident in Calcutta.—A young European named Alexander Maine, aged eighteen years, a stow away in the ship Kristna, accidentally got the little finger of his left hand so severely injured on board from jamming that on being taken to the General Hospital on Saturday, it was removed from the very root. Tetanus having since set in, the lad is said to be lying in a precarious condition.—*Indian Daily News.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 9th June was 193 against 188 and 181 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 25 deaths from cholera against 37 and 15 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 44 and 11, respectively, against 45 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·2 per mille per annum against 21·6, the mean of the last five years.

The Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers.—A meeting of the members of the C. N. A. V. was held on Monday morning on board the brig Chinsurah, for the purpose of electing a Commandant in place of Captain A. Stiffe, retired. There were about a dozen men present, but several voted by proxy. Captain Campbell, Deputy Director, Indian Marine, and Captain Petley, Officiating Port Officer, were proposed. The result of the voting was in favour of the latter gentleman, who has been elected, subject to his accepting the post.

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PANDAY SANITARIUM.

An appeal filed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay from a decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with regard to the assessment of a portion of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Sanitarium for Parsees, situated at Colaba, was heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons at the Bombay High Court yesterday The hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the appellant ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Muncherjee Framjee Tumboli, the secretary to the trustees of the Sanitarium, the respondent in the case.

Mr. Jardine, before entering into the matter of the appeal, took a preliminary objection to the appeal being heard. The court had no jurisdiction to reverse the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate sitting as a revenue judge.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said that when the court made an order calling for the papers in the case, it was on the distinct understanding that the court should be satisfied that it had jurisdiction.

The Hon. Mr. Latham said the question which their lordships were called upon to decide was one of great importance, and one that had never been previously discussed ; but the whole matter lay in a very short compass. The section under which the court had been asked to call for the proceedings for the purpose of revision was section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which empowered this court to call for and examine the record of any proceeding of an inferior court. The case was tried in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, which was a criminal court and subordinate to this court. The section did not limit the jurisdiction of the court to hearing appeals in criminal cases, but it extended to all cases except those specifically excluded by the section.

Mr. Justice Birdwood remarked that, in these matters, the Chief Presidency Magistrate succeeded to the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions.

The Hon. Mr. Latham said the question was whether the section applied to all orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate or only to orders made by him in cases of a criminal nature. Such a question would never arise again, as under the new Act, which would soon come into force, the jurisdiction would be transferred to a Civil Judge, namely the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. The question was an important one and he had never known it raised before. The Chief Presidency Magistrate was, under section 127 of the Municpal Act, empowered to hear these cases. It was rather an anomaly to empower a criminal magistrate to hear a Civil case ; and the method which would be adopted under the new Act was a wiser one. His case, however, lay in a nut-shell. The court in which this case was heard was a criminal court, and one subordinate to this court ; and he therefore submitted that, under section 435, this court had jurisdiction to hear the appeal.

Mr. Jardine urged that in this matter the Chief Presidency Magistrate had acted under the jurisdiction conferred upon him by section 127 of the Municipal Act ; and it was a special civil jurisdiction conferred upon him to determine appeals against Municipal Assessment. In section 129 of the same Act, it was expressly laid down that his decision was final. The power to hear these appeals was not given to him in his capacity as chief criminal magistrate. He was simply a *persona designata* on whom a special civil jurisdiction was conferred. Mr. Jardine argued that his learned friend's interpretation of the section was an incorrect and impossible one. This court would only have jurisdiction in the matter if it was a criminal one.

Mr. Justice Parsons said that the court was asked to make this order simply because the case was heard by a magistrate, and that as such it must be a criminal case.

The Hon. Mr. Latham observed that his point was that the proceedings took place in a criminal and inferior court.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in giving judgment, said : When we called for the Chief Presidency Magistrate's proceedings in this case, it was on the understanding that the first question to be considered, on the receipt of the papers, would be the question of this court's jurisdiction under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to review the proceedings. The learned counsel for the applicant has not satisfied us, at the hearing to-day, that we possess the requisite jurisdiction. Section 435 of the Code indeed empowers us to call for and examine "The record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court situate within the local limits" of our jurisdiction ; and the courts of the Presidency Magistrate are included in the list of criminal courts contained in section 6. But the proceedings of those courts which it is competent to us to review under section 439 must, we think, be proceedings the procedure in which is regulated by the Code. Proceedings entirely outside the court must be excluded from the scope of the section. This view is supported by a consideration of the terms of the section itself, which defines the powers which this court can exercise as a court of revision. They are such powers as could ordinarily be exercised only in a criminal case by an appellate court. Section 20 of the Code was referred to as showing that the proceedings of the Presidency Magistrates in Municipal cases are recognised by the Code ; but it is the Municipal Act which confers on the Chief Presidency Magistrate the power to hear appeals in municipal assesment cases. The object of the proviso to section 20 is merely to prevent any misapprehension as to the power of a Presidency Magistrate other than the chief magistrate to hear appeals. Section 20 cannot be construed as recognising that the High Court has jurisdiction to review such cases. The present case is one entirely of a civil nature, and the proceedings in it cannot, we think, be reviewed by us. We therefore reject the application.

Mr. Jardine applied for costs, but the application was refused, as the case was called for by the court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, and was not dealt with as a civil case. It is not usual to make any order as to costs in criminal cases.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday evening, when Mr. A. C. Walker presided.

The following report was submitted to the meeting:—

In presenting the tenth annual report of the working of the year, the directors have to express their regret that the result is less satisfactory than usual. The balance to credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 18,592-9-6, against Rs. 34,974-8-11 for the previous year, and the amount of business done during the year 1887-88 is less by Rs. 13,000 than the business done during the year 1886-87. The falling-off may be attributed partly to the continued fall in exchange, depression in trade, and increased competition, and partly to increased rent and establishment expenses, incurred in the expectation, so far not realized, that the extension and improvement of the company's business premises would lead to an extension and increase of business. The directors, in view of the falling off in the business, are turning their attention to reducing the establishment charges and the expenses of working the business, and they hope, by effecting every possible economy, to counteract to some extent the effect of the decrease in business. About Rs. 4,000 has been expended in new furniture and fittings, and debited to furniture account ; as these are quite new, no depreciation has been charged against them. The usual percentage for depreciation has been deducted from stock and old furniture and fittings. After deducting the secretary's commission of 10 per cent. from the sum of Rs. 18,592-9-6, the balance at credit of profit and loss account, there remains a sum of Rs. 16,733-5-6 available for dividend. The directors recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared, which will absorb Rs. 15,000, and that the balance of Rs. 1,733-5-6 be carried forward to next year's account.

Mr. Walker proposed, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy seconded, the adoption of the report, which was agreed to *nem con.*

Mr. A. King proposed, and Dr. Blaney seconded, the sanctioning of a dividend of Rs. 10 per cent., free of income-tax, payable on and after Wednesday July 5.

Mr. A. C. Walker was re-elected as director and Messrs. W. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200, each.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Walker concluded the meeting.

The Kulu correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—"I noticed a rather curious circumstance a day or two ago. Some time back the porcupines had been digging at the roots of a *bokein* tree ; in the burrow they had formed strong shoots were thrown up from the exposed roots, and not from these shoots, but from the roots themselves were thrown several clusters of flowers, a semi-subterranean flowering, so that that particular *bokein* tree flowered from its branches in April and from its roots in June.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday when the following among other matters were heard :—

Re Abdoolali Abdul Hoossein.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a rule *nisi* requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit with the Official Assignee his books of account previous to the Samvat year 1939, and why he should not proceed with the hearing of the petition, as the schedule was filed so far back as the 23rd February last. The application was granted.

Re Banajee Framjee Moonshi.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule *nisi* requiring the detaining creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be released from jail. The learned council said insolvent had filed an affidavit as directed by his lordship last week. He was committed to jail on the 5th instant by order of Mr. Hart.

The judge: Does anybody appear to show cause against the rule ?

Mr. Kapadia : Nobody, my lord. The learned council then read the affidavit of the insolvent, stating that the detaining creditors, the Indian Flour Mills Company, obtained an *ex-parte* decree against him on the 24th April last in the Small Causes Court for a sum of Rs. 162 ; and that on the 5th instant, as he was passing along the Crawford Market, he was arrested by a Parsee bailiff in execution of that decree. He was placed before Mr. Hart, and stated his inability to pay the amount of the decree, whereupon he was ordered to be taken to gaol. He was not pointed out to the bailiff at the time of the arrest by the creditors or anybody on their behalf. Mr. Kapadia contended that, under section 27 of the Small Causes Court Act, it was the duty of the creditors, the plaintiffs in the case, or their representative, to be present at the time of the arrest.

His lordship remarked that when a party was wellknown to the bailiff, it was not necessary for the plaintiff or his representative to be present. The other side had filed an affidavit which his lordship handed to Mr. Kapadia.

The latter affidavit stated that the insolvent had obtained the goods under false pretences, and that he had several times got the benefit of the Act. The insolvent falsely represented to the plaintiffs that he had contracted to supply flour to workmen employed on the Tansa Water Works.

Mr. Kapadia urged that it was true the insolvent had a contract to supply workmen and provisions at Tansa, and there was yet a sum of Rs. 1,700 due to him from the contractors. The amount was really due, but the payment had been put off from day to day.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent had thrice before got the benefit of the Act, and was not entitled to the relief now sought. The rule was therefore discharged.

Re Sorabjee Dosabhoy Dalal and others.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, leave was granted to the first two insolvents to file a separate schedule.

Re Ganput Crishnajee Velkar.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order and also leave to serve notices.

Re Byramjee Merwanjee Batliwalla.—Mr. Mankar applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Dewchund Ramjee, Muncherjee Rustomjee Khambatta, Frebeciano Pereare, Abdul Currim Tyabali Borah, Narayen Harichund Mantri, Bhandoo Bhawoo Taleen and another, Mahadoo Khundoo Kali, Maneckjee Ruttonjee Jeela, Laljee Purshotum Khatri, Somajee Vullibhoy Khoja, Francis Gabriel, and Byanajee Soobhayajee Mulee and others.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

Three *parawallahs* and Inspector Boyd, of the Park Street Thannah, were rearraigned at Calcutta on Saturday on a charge of torturing a native boy, for the purpose of extorting a confession, by tying his thumbs together and hanging him to a punkah rope. Mr. M. P. Gasper, instructed by Mr. Cranenburgh, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. C. N. Mannel, for the defence.

Dr. Daniell O'Connell Raye, Second Surgeon in the Medical College and Professor of Anatomy, said : I remember examining a boy brought to me on Sunday evening last. Upon each thumb there was a curved or semilunar mark higher up than the first joint of the thumb. It was nearer to the body than the joint upon which the nail rests. Each of the marks was about a quarter of an inch broad. The skin corresponding to these marks was dark-coloured, dry, and had several little splits or cracks in it. I should have said, and mean, the superficial portion of the skin not the thickness of the skin. The skin overhanging the nails had two or three small blisters on it. I believe these marks could not have been caused by the thumbs being tied tightly together. I believe they were caused by being tied singly. The marks were such on each thumb as could have been caused by forcible dragging of some kind. It was quite possible that suspension by means of a rope tied tightly round the thumbs, and passed over a punkah or anything else, could have produced these marks. The marks showed that the thumbs were tied singly.

Dr. Charles Henry Joubert, Surgeon-Major in the Indian Medical Service, and Dr. Francis F. Perry gave evidence corroborative of that of Dr. O'Connell.

Moonia Ayah, mother of the boy, said : In consequence of what she was told, she went to the Police Court, where she made enquiries about her son. She then went to the Park Street Thannah, and took some eatables with her for her son, who, she thought, might require some food. On this occasion she went inside the thannah, and ascertained that her son was there. She did not at first see any of the accused. Afterwards she saw Inspector Boyd and a fat Baboo who had accompanied him to her house. She told them that she had brought food for her son and desired to see him. The fat Baboo asked her what she wanted. They told her that they had given her son something to eat and that he was asleep. She asked to be allowed to see her son. At first they were not willing to allow her to see him, but ultimately she was called inside, and allowed to see her son from a short distance. This was about 2-30 p.m. She was kept about a distance of 10 yards from her son, and not allowed to go close to him. He said nothing, but, on seeing her, began to cry. She then left the thannah. She did not notice his thumbs that night. The next morning she saw his thumbs.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The boy Sunnoo, recalled by the Court, said that after he was taken back to the thannah from his own house, he was tied up at the thannah.

His Worship considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out, since there had been no cross-examination. It was a Sessions matter, and not a case which he could deal with personally, and he intended to commit the accused to take their trial at the Sessions. Charges were than framed against the accused. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were charged with causing hurt to the boy Sunnoo, for the purpose of extorting a confession, and Inspector Boyd was charged with aiding and abetting in the offence.

Accused reserved their defence, and were committed to take their trial at the next Sessions, his Worship observing that their bail must be increased.

Accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were directed to be enlarged on their personal recognizance of Rs. 500 each, and two sureties of Rs. 50 each, and Inspector Boyd on his personal recognizance of Rs. 1,000, and two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

M. de Freycinet, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says, is contemplating a change which will win him the gratitude of many young officers. There is a hard-and-fast rule in the French army that no officer shall be allowed to marry unless the object of his affections has a private income of at least £48 per annum. It is this restriction which the present Minister of War proposes to suppress. It is no secret that this regulation has often been more honoured in the breach than the observance. It is no easy matter for the colonel to ascertain the precise amount of solid cash possessed by the fair Dulcinea, and good-natured friends have repeatedly stepped in to help with a trifling loan which has been returned after the nuptials ; but the old saying that "the course of true love never does run smooth" has certainly applied to the officer more than to any other class of men in this country. He has also to send to the War Office a certificate in which the position of the lady's relatives is duly set forth, together, *proh pudor !* with full particulars as to "the reputation which she enjoys." Her antecedents must be conscientiously overhauled, and the commanding officer and the generals of the district must indite a favourable report as to her "morals," or the match will be nipped in the bud promptly. These and other formalities have to be complied with faithfully ere the French officer may be permitted to enter the Temple of Hymen. They have been in full vogue since the beginning of the century, and have survived all the regimes which have had their "innings" since the First Napoleon put his seal to them. Now, however, M de Freycinet proposes that all these vexatious regulations shall be swept away, and that officers contemplating marriage shall merely be required to apply to the War Office for permission.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, FILES of *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* from 1868 to 1885 inclusive, apply to "M.," care of this paper.

WE CHALLENGE any Firm to sell Waterproofs of drab silk surface with check lining of such superior quality for such a little amount, viz., Rs. 8-12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—If you really want the best value for your money write to SHROFF BROTHERS, sending your size for Waterproof Coats. Every buyer satisfied.

WATERPROOFS.—Hindoos and Parsees India-Rubber fashionable Coats or Daglas, from Rs. 3-8 each. For sale, at Y. A. LACKA & Co., 200, Chuckla Street.

WANTED, for a school in Bombay, one UNDERGRADUATE to teach Latin.—Apply, stating terms, &c., to "X.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a good second-hand SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE 8" or 10" Centres by 12 feet bed.—Apply to "ENGINEER," Bapty Brothers, Limited, Falkland Road.

WANTED, for a native School a EUROPEAN MISTRESS to help in teaching English, music, singing, sewing, &c. Salary, Rs. 25. Only Europeans need apply, and no others.—Apply to "R. S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of realy Good character.—Opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, most conveniently situated, close to the Government and Mercantile Offices.—Special rates for the Monsoon.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 59, Meadows Street.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample Tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER'S GLENTROMIE.—Another SPECIALITE, five years old, Rs. 24 No Whisky should be drunk,—certainly not in tropical climates—that is not matured and free from fusel oil.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS, No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALES OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, situate at Bushire (Bussorah), in Arabia, and known by the names of "Shatania" and "Katania," respectively, the former of them being near Ashar on the bank of the river "Shatal Kabur."

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1888, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the Estate and Effects of Shaik Mussa Abdool Latiff Arab, lately traded in partnership with his late brother Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff as General Merchant, under the name of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff, an Insolvent—

All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent both in his own right and as sole surviving partner of the firm of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff in all the properties consisting of lands or grounds, date plantations, gardens with trees, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Bushire (Bussorah) in Arabia, and known by the names of "Shatania" and "Katania," respectively, the former of them being near Ashar on the bank of the big river called "Shatal Kabur."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 21, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., or the Co-operative Stores, the valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom, blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, China and Japanese vases, 3, 4, and 6 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels carpets, firstrate oleographs, in gilt frame, an iron safe on stand, almyras, cabinets, &c. &c.

On account of the concerned 6 suits: dress coats, waistcoats and pantaloons, belt and 1 sabretach.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built self-driving phaeton.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office-shigram, in very good order.

1 strong second-hand-mail-phaeton in very good order.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham by "Kesterton."

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 21, 1888.

DR. P. LISBOA,
M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. M., (Rot.), L. M. & S.,
HAS MOVED
To No. 118, CHURNEY WADY,
near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
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The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

REUTER's financial telegram of last evening advises no change in any item usually wired.

From Mincing Lane we learn that Poppy Seed was 6d. per quarter lower to arrive. Linseed was quiet, and Rapeseed firm; but quotations for all kinds come as before. The Wheat Market continued dull and spot Soft White in Liverpool was 3d. per cental cheaper for both qualities. Other descriptions, however, show no alteration.

COTTON closed firm in Liverpool yesterday, the day's sales, however, only reaching the average day's business of 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 were Surats. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, excepting July-August, for which the advance was 1-32d. per lb. The Manchester Market had been firm; but the only change in the quotations wired is an advance of ⅛d. in 5¼ lb Grey Modapollams.

An advance of ⅛ cent in ready Mid-Uplands and of 15 points in August Futures took place in New York, at 10 5-16 cents, and 10·35 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following are the total figures for three years for comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	300	2,300
Three days' do ...	9,000	1,200	13,100
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,368,000	5,182,900	5,272,300

Our local Cotton Market opened this morning with some appearance of firmness in view of the advices from New York chronicled above, and higher quotations were talked of; but lacking the support of any demand to speak of, either from exporters or spinners, the tone soon because quiet again, though the prices last quoted have been steadily maintained. Some enquiry has been felt for Bengals and Westerns and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of those growths have been taken at Rs. 188-90 and Rs. 202 respectively, the only other transaction reported having been a small one in Veerumgaum, at Rs. 198-98½ per candy.

WHEAT.—As might be expected from the tenor of home advices, demand for this article of export continues very languid, and only a few small transactions are reported again to-day. Rates must be taken as the turn easier, but sellers do not yet give way, and meantime there is no quotable change.

SEEDS are still neglected to a great extent, and only a small business is passing in any kind. The tone of the market, however, is steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows showing a marked falling off:—

Cotton	956	bales.
Wheat	17,160	cwt.
Linseed	3,509	„
Rapeseed	17,265	„

FREIGHTS are dull. Rates for ready business are quoted as before; but there is next to nothing doing to test them, cargo being very scarce. We hear of little forward enquiry, and nothing fresh has transpired on that line.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet all day at last evening's closing quotations. No Mercantile Bills have been coming out; and the only business reported has been in ready Demand, between banks and sold to a house, at 1s. 4 3-32d. Forward Wire Transfer has been quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d., and for ready business the following are the rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·71	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded 1-16 per cent. for Fours, and at 99⅞ there have been sellers of this denomination. For the 30th instant 99 11-16 has been the quotation, and 99¾ for the July account; and the market has been quiet at these rates. 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted nominally ¼ per cent. lower, at 104½.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, and in Mill Scrip the only changes which we have to notice are an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress; and Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian; and a decline of 2½ in Khatao Mucconji. Clydesdale Dyeing have moved up Rs. 5 per share. Apollo Press are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 to-day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	865
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,820	$125 250		5 pct.	130
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	177½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	30	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,50	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. (0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	645
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,010
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	875	Rs. 33½	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	4
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	378
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40
Port Cannin Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld	1 000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
erars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£161

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BUCKLAND—June 14, at Bellevue, Darjeeling, the wife of C E Buckland, BCS, of a son.

FULLER—June 15, at Bangalore, the wife of Burrell C Fuller, of a son.

HARDING—June 8, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of Henry R Harding, North-Western Railway, of a son.

JENKINS—June 13, at Dalhousie, the wife of Noble F Jenkins, Lieutenant, The Border Regiment, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A CONSTANT READER" can easily satisfy his curiosity by procuring a copy for himself and his friends.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

WE publish this morning a telegram from our London correspondent which gives some interesting details elicited by the further examination of Sir Richard Strachey, and the re-examination of Mr. Watson and Mr. Cordery, who were re-called. General Sir Richard Strachey stated that he was under the impression that Lord Cross had examined and approved the terms of the concession, and he owned that that impression was in part at least responsible for his having been so easily deceived by the Nizam's Agent. As Lord Cross had assigned the duty of "watching the proceedings" of the Sirdar to a Special Committee, of which the General was a conspicuous member, it is difficult to understand how the latter can hope to excuse himself in this manner. Yet he says that he was under an impression that Lord Cross approved of everything, and that there was no need of further inquiry as to the terms of the concession, or as to the manner in which they were carried out. It appears, however, that the concession was examined by Mr. Pontifex, Solicitor and Legal Adviser to the India Office. It is strange that the discrepancy between the final instructions of the Government of India and the terms of the indenture did not arrest the attention of Mr. Pontifex; he probably took it for granted that not only the Secretary of State but the Special Committee had inquired into everything, and found all as it ought to be. It is to be hoped that Mr. Pontifex will be examined by the Committee of Inquiry. Sir Richard Strachey endeavoured to impress upon the Parliamentary Committee that it was impossible for the India Office to protect the Nizam from the acts of his own Agent. If this was impossible, it was a waste of time to have a Special Committee appointed to watch the proceedings of that Agent. The endeavour to show that the interference of the Government of India, which effected a reduction of the amount of the "first issue" of capital from £250,000, had put an extra hundred thousand pounds in Mr. Watson's pocket, brought upon the General Mr. Labouchere's retort that the confiding innocence of eminent officials permitted Mr. Watson to take what he liked. The Government of India never dreamed that whatever remained of the million of the company's capital after the first issue was subscribed would be appropriated by Mr. Watson and his immediate friends. It was with the provident purpose of economising in the matter of interest, by confining the sum raised at the outset to the amount that could be profitably utilised in opening up the Singareni Coal Fields, that the first issue was limited to £150,000. Suppose the first issue had been limited to £25,000, would General Strachey have still believed that it would have been the fault of the Government of India if Mr. Watson had appropriated £975,000 worth of the company's capital? Scarcely; but the contention of Mr. Watson and of the Sirdar in regard to what has occurred would certainly have covered the larger appropriation also. It was the special business of the Special Committee to see that nothing so flagitious could be effected; it is painful to see Sir Richard Strachey using an argument which is sufficiently shameless coming from the lips of the concessionaires. Mr. Watson was recalled to be put through a cross-examination as to the manner in which he had distributed his easily gotten shares. Mr. J. Hemmerde, of 26, Throgmorton Street, London, was given a thousand shares because he was an original director, and a friend of Mr. Watson's. This gentleman's name is not included in the list of directors entered on the list registered on the foundation of the company. In the list of shareholders returned to Somerset House in August last he is set down as holding fifteen hundred shares. Mr. Hughes paid to Mr. Watson in the May of last year a sum of £1,000 for which he received two hundred shares on which £5 had been paid, and two hundred shares nominally paid up in full. Three months later on Mr. Watson bought back these two hundred fully paid up shares for a sum of £2,390. The Agent of the Company in India, Mr. Furnivall, was presented with five hundred shares. These admissions were elicited by searching questions put by Sir Henry James, who did not conceal his opinion of the nature of the transactions disclosed.

Mr. Cordery corrected one point in his evidence given last Friday. Having refreshed his memory by looking over documents at the India Office, he remembered that he had seen the copy of Sir Salar Jung's letter of the 5th of January 1882. This was the letter on which the Sirdar relies as a justification for appropriating a fourth of the Mining Concession. It was a private note, which stated that the Sirdar might keep for himself any remuneration which the promoters of the Railway Scheme might think he was entitled to. Mr Cordery did not recollect when first examined having seen the copy of this letter which the Sirdar sent to the Residency in 1885. He now admits that he had seen the copy of it, but it is evident that the attention neither of the Resident nor of the Nizam's officials was drawn to the document with any great insistance at the time. The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk stated to the Committee of Inquiry that neither Sir Salar Jung junior nor the present Prime Minister had any knowledge of the existence of the letter in question. Sir Salar Jung has confirmed this statement in so far as he is concerned in a letter which we published on Monday last. The fact that Mr. Cordery had seen a copy of the document which the Sirdar had deemed it advisable to attach to a paper sent in the year 1885 to the Residency, cannot be taken to be conclusive evidence as to the force or validity of the original letter. There is no pretence that the letter alleged to have been written by the first Sir Salar Jung authorised the Sirdar to take for himself a fourth part of the concession, to conceal the fact from the Government, and to deny it strenuously up to the last moment. The concealment is in itself sufficient evidence that in the belief of the Sirdar the letter did not give him authority to do anything of the kind. Sir Theodore Hope appeared before the Committee and added his testimony, which has special weight because he had full knowledge of the circumstances, that the intentions of the Government of India were very different from the stipulations set forth in the indenture. On this point there is documentary evidence which renders any other unnecessary. But it is well that we should have the declaration of Sir Theodore Hope to support the distinct evidence of documents and of other witnesses. The speeches of Counsel will be looked forward to with a special interest, for they will probably afford an indication of the course which the Committee will probably recommend Parliament to take in dealing with the chief actors in this disgraceful business.

THE Abkari Administration Report for the year which ended on the 31st of last July comes exceedingly late, and considering the free and detailed criticism to which the policy of the Department has been subjected during the last year it tells us exceedingly little. The main allegation that this policy is accompanied by, if does not lead to, a large increase in the consumption of liquor is fully borne out. The realisations of revenue in respect of country liquor during the year amounted to a little under 71¼ lakhs. This compares with an annual average of a little over 31½ lakhs between 1876 and 1877 and an average of about 39 lakhs in the quinquennial period which followed. The revenue results, therefore, are satisfactory. We are asked, however, to believe that this increase in Abkari revenue is the result not so much of an increased consumption of intoxicating liquor, but of the greater vigilance of the Abkari Department and of its greater efficiency as a revenue collecting agency. People who formerly drank smuggled an untaxed liquor, and did not drink in an orthodox way and pay their proper quota to the revenue. The Government indeed go so far as to say that the increased consumption of taxed liquor is quite compatible with the decreased consumption of liquor on the whole. But as this theory is put forward as an explanation of a more than doubling of the revenue from country liquor in ten years we are obstinately sceptical upon the point. At all events, we shall know what to think of it when the Government have followed the example of other administrations by giving, as our correspondent "D. E. W." has urged them to give, a general table of consumption as well as of revenue. Our correspondent has so far converted the Government upon that point, for in their Resolution, which we reprint to-day, they instruct the Commissioner next year to include a table of consumption in his report. The Resolution deals briefly and inadequately, and not quite candidly with the complaint which has been made in our columns as to the statistics of consumption in Bombay and elsewhere in the Presidency which were given in the Parliamentary Paper published last August. The complaint was very simple, and the cause of it might easily have been removed. The allegation which the Government had to meet was that their Abkari policy had been attended by a rapid increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors. The Government met this by publishing a minute prepared by Mr. Pritchard in 1883, and a set of tables which brought down the returns to the year 1881-82. Now this we contended was an unsatisfactory and a not very creditable way of dealing with the case. The statistical tables it is true went far towards establishing the official theory. The consumption of both mowra and toddy spirit did appear to have fallen off. But this was entirely because the Government had chosen a period and had chosen localities from which material useful for the establishment for their theory could be obtained. Had they carried the comparison further it would have been seen that taking the Presidency as a whole, and bringing down the comparison approximately to the date at which it was made, a substantial increase in consumption had taken place—an increase in fact amounting to 35 per cent. in five years. The Government resent the imputation that because they did not give statistics for recent years they were suppressing evidence; and they go on to say "the despatch shows on the face of it that the statistics referred to by the Government of India were contained in a letter written by Mr. Pritchard in August 1883, who gave the latest figures then available, and comment which is based on an oversight of this patent fact is of little weight." Upon this it is necessary to observe that the statistics appeared in a schedule of the Parliamentary Return; that they were put forward as the contribution of the Government of Bombay to a paper drawn up by the Supreme Government in June 1887 as a description of the Abkari policy in operation in this country at that time; that the Government of Bombay, having at their disposal statistics of at least four years later, withheld those later statistics, limited the tables they gave to three localities in the Presidency, and so gave the public the impression that consumption was diminishing when a full presentation of the facts of the case would have shown that it was largely increasing. Such has been the substance of our comments upon this incident, and to contend that these comments are of little weight because we overlooked the fact that these were figures given by Mr. Pritchard in 1883, and not by the Government of Bombay in 1887, is to say the least not a little disingenuous.

The Commissioner's Report gives a brief description of the various methods by which the Department raises its revenue. Mr. Moore is careful to point out the iniquities of the old farming system, with the free hand that it gave to farmers to sell bad liquor in any quantity they chose and at any price they chose. He claims credit for the important reform in Abkari management which has been effected by the gradual abolition of the old farming system, and the substitution for it of one under which the manufacture of spirit is carried on under Government control and supervision. He claims too that, except in certain outlying districts, a fixed duty is now paid on every gallon of spirits that passes into consumption, and that the farmers are obliged to sell liquor of good quality and strength within fixed maximum prices. Such we take it is the general ideal to which the three methods of raising revenue on country spirits are supposed to conform. Upon the outstill and lump-sum farming system we need say little. It exists only in the backward talukas of outlying districts, where it is resorted to for want of better arrangements. We should like, however, to hear how the second method, of which a still-head duty, a central distillery, and a minimum guaranteed revenue are the essential features, is to be expected to realise the high ideal set up by Mr. Moore. Under this system the farmer buys up the monopoly of a district, paying a fixed still-head duty and selling at a fixed rate. He has, however, to guarantee the minimum amount that he will pay to Government in the shape of duty. If the trade of the district is bad and consumption falls off he has to make up to Government the difference between the amount of still-head duty that has been paid upon the liquor that he has taken out of the distillery, and the minimum which he has undertaken to pay. Thus he has a more than ordinarily powerful incentive to push his trade. He has to aim not only at making a profit, but at avoiding the dead loss which he would incur if his sales fell short of the guaranteed minimum. He runs the trader's risk; but it is the trader's risk doubled. The worse his business is, and the less his takings are, the more he has to pay to Government. And yet this is a system which the Government tell us is calculated to check a moderate consumption, as though any system which the wit of man could devise could be more calculated to urge the liquor seller to push his trade at all costs. In three districts,—Surat, Kolaba, and Sholapur—the spirit farmer had to make up the minimum—a proof that over a large extent of the Presidency the trade was carried on under conditions which made it vitally to the farmer's interest to force the consumption. We fail to see how the evils of the "lax farming system" of other days, as Mr. Moore calls it, have been removed by an arrangement of this nature.

In the Thana and Kolaba districts the Department has introduced since the beginning of the year a special system, the chief feature of which is that the contractor tenders for the liquor monopoly of a group of talukas, specifying the highest amount per gallon which he is willing to pay for the monopoly, over and above the amount of still-head duty on the liquor which he sells. It was characteristic of the changefulness with which the Department works that after having at the end of last year advertised for tenders for the farms in these two districts for eighteen months, it saw reason subsequently for letting them for only six months. The tendency of the system is somewhat different from that of the minimum guarantee system, but it is as distinctly bad, and as distinctly in opposition to the declared purpose of supplying good, wholesome liquor and checking immoderate consumption. The farmer's financial responsibilities to Government are unnaturally forced up in competing for his contract, and he has to meet them as best he can. He cannot make the consumer recoup him, in money, for the competition price which he has to pay over and above the still-head duty, for the Government, departing from their recognized functions, have fixed the price of liquor, the rate in both districts, one taluka in the north of the Thana district excepted, being three rupees and a half per gallon. It was shown in these columns a few weeks since that on the calculation most favourable to the farmer it was impossible for him to make a profit out of his contract at the price paid for it in some districts. In the Salsette taluka, for example, the contractor paid forty-six-and-a-quarter per cent. over and above the duty for a privilege in the exercise of which he would have to lay out Rs. 3-8 in respect of every gallon of mowra spirit that he sold, every gallon returning him Rs. 3-8, and therefore yielding him a profit of nothing at all. This may be called an extreme case, and so it is. But the Salsette taluka is one of the most important in the Thana district, and in three other talukas—Bassein, Mahim, and Callian—the percentages offered were far too high to leave the farmer a fair profit on a fair trade. And this is precisely the point on which the Government, unwisely sensitive to criticism on the way in which they prepare their statistics, might well have given a specific answer to the specific allegations made against them. The most enterprising of liquor dealers does not trade for the pleasure of the thing, and the narrower the margin within which a spirit farmer has to make his profit the less scrupulous he will be in the means by which he seeks for it. If in the Thana and Kolaba districts the liquor sellers purvey bad liquor, much watered, and short in measure, it is not so much because they are dishonest traders as because Government have imposed upon them a method of earning their living which drives them to dishonesty for their own protection. To praise such a system, as the Commissioner of Abkari does in the report for last year, must seem to anyone who knows anything about its actual working an official insincerity. With other features of the report we will deal later on. It is enough to say now that the Government have strangely misused the opportunity which they have had for giving a very necessary vindication of the working of the Department.

COLONEL W. A. WILSON has been appointed to the position of Commissioner of Police in Bombay in succession to the late Sir Frank Souter, for whom he on various occasions officiated.

INTIMATION was received last evening from the Telegraph Department that in consequence of the fall in exchange the rates of foreign telegrams are to be increased by three annas per word to Europe and proportionately to other continents; the increase to take effect from the 1st prox.

WE understand that the subscriptions up to yesterday on behalf of the Souter Memorial Fund amounted to about Rs. 13,000.

THE rainfall at Gholvad, at 85 miles north of Bombay, was reported yesterday morning as 3 inches 20 cents in the previous twenty-four hours.

OWING to the death of the late Emperor of Germany the Poona Sky Races, which were to be run to-day, have been postponed for a week.

MESSRS. JARDINE, Edgelow, and Hormusjee of the Bombay Bar, and Mr. Leach, of the Local Bar, have been engaged in behalf of the Government in the Hyderabad Telegraph case.

IT is too true, says the *Deccan Times*, as stated in the *Pioneer*, that Colonel Marshall intends applying for six weeks' or two months' leave to the hills; but that he contemplates then leaving for good, is entirely without foundation. His appointment was for two years, and should his Highness desire it, the term will be extended by the Government of India.

THE Secunderabad paper learns by telegraph that a most distinguished honour has just been conferred on (Mr. Mahdi Hassan) Nawab Fathah Nawaz Jung, Chief Justice of Hyderabad. He has been called to the Bar by the Inns of Court without terms and without examination, a tribute to the position which he occupies in the State which is both flattering to the Government which he serves and highly honourable to the recipient himself.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons disposed of an appeal made by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay from a decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, regarding the assessment of a portion of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Sanitarium situated at Colaba. The appeal was based on section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which empowered the High Court to call for and examine the record of any proceeding of an inferior court. It was argued for the appellant that the section did not limit the jurisdiction of this Court to hearing appeals in criminal cases, but that it extended to all cases except those specifically excluded by the section. Mr. Jardine, who appeared on behalf of the trustees of the Sanitarium, took a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, argued that in this matter the Chief Presidency Magistrate had acted under the jurisdiction conferred upon him by section 127 of the Municipal Act; and that it was a special civil jurisdiction conferred upon him to determine appeals against Municipal assessment, while section 129 of the Act expressly laid down that his decision was final. Their Lordships agreed in thinking with Mr. Jardine that this was a special civil jurisdiction conferred upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate who succeeded to the late Court of Petty Sessions; and that therefore the Court had no jurisdiction. The appeal was dismissed.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF SIR RICHARD STRACHEY, SIR THEODORE HOPE, AND MR. CORDERY.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19, NIGHT.

At the resumption of the inquiry before the Select Committee to-day Sir Richard Strachey concluded his evidence.

He said that he was under the impression that the Secretary of State approved of the concession, and that impression was no doubt partly responsible for his having been deceived by the Nizam's agent. Recognizing the Sirdar Diler Jung as the Nizam's agent it was impossible for the India Office to defend his Highness against his own agent. The concession was examined in the office of Mr. Pontifex, Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State.

Sir Richard Strachey said that the adoption of the suggestions made by the Government of India for fixing the capital to be subscribed in the first instance at a lower sum than the Nizam's Government wished for—£150,000 instead of £250,000—had resulted in putting an extra £100,000 in the pockets of Mr. Watson and the other concessionaires.

Mr. Labouchere: So I suppose it was the confiding innocence of eminent Indian officials which permitted Mr. Watson to take what he liked?

Mr. Watson was again recalled, and said that he had given a thousand shares to Mr. Hemmerde, an original director, and a friend of his. Mr. Hughes paid £1,000 in May, and received two hundred shares with £5 paid on them, and two hundred shares fully paid up. In July witness bought back the latter for £2,390. Mr. Furnivall, the agent of the Company in India, had a gift of five hundred shares.

The Chairman, Sir Henry James, put a series of searching questions in regard to these transactions, and expressed his strong disapproval of them.

Mr. Cordery also was recalled. He said that he had refreshed his memory by looking over the papers at the India Office on Saturday, and he now remembered having seen a copy of Sir Salar Jung's letter of January, 1882, which in his evidence on Friday he had suggested might have been placed on the Residency file by the Sirdar.

Sir Theodore Hope was examined, and testified that the concession, as it was finally drawn up, was not in accordance with the intentions of the Government of India.

Mr. Morris, a stock jobber, Mr. Bishop, a broker, and two other witnesses, named Lawrence and Morgan, were then examined, and the Committee adjourned until Friday, when counsel for the several parties interested will address the Committee.

The inquiry is taking up more time than was anticipated, and it is not at all certain that the proceedings will be ended on Friday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

On the Committee assembling on Tuesday, General Strachey was recalled and further pressed by Mr. Labouchere as to the responsibility of Government in the matter of the concession.

He said that Government was deceived by Abdul Huq, representing the Nizam, as to the intention and scope of the concession. The Government gave its sanction, believing that its wishes would be carried into effect. He was not sure that the Nizam could not have concluded the concession without sanction. His brother, Sir John Strachey, had been chairman of the Railway Company, and Mr. Batten was Sir John's brother-in-law.

Mr. Watson, being again recalled, said he gave Mr. Hemmerde 1,000 shares of the value of £11,000 for nothing. A few months after Mr. Hemmerde resigned his directorship, the shares were given because Mr. Hemmerde was an old friend, and were not given for sanctioning the agreement allotting the concessionaires the 85,000 shares. He did not know Mr. Hughes before. He was engaged to report on the value of the Mining rights. He sold him 1,000 £5 paid shares and 1,000 fully paid-up shares for £1,000, though worth £3,500. He did this to give him an interest in the company and not as a bribe to report favourable. He gave Mr. Furnivall, who also reported on the mines, 500 shares of the value of £5,300 for nothing. This was not as a bribe, but to induce him to give energetic attention to the company's business.

Mr. Morris, stock jobber, and Mr. Bishop, broker, were called on behalf of Mr. Watson, and expressed their belief that the dealings on the stock exchange were *bona fide*.

Lord Lawrence on behalf of the company said he joined the board as the Nizam's representative. He had no idea there was anything wrong about the formation of the company. He bought 500 shares believing it a sound investment, and relied on the concession having been sanctioned by the Indian Government and upon the Nizam's buying shares in the company. The Committee refused to take the evidence of a mining expert with regard to the value of the Mining concession. The evidence then closed, and the Committee adjourned till Friday, when Counsel will be heard.

The Chairman has intimated that he will not hear arguments, but only a statement of facts. He also remarked that the Committee was not a tribunal to try Huq.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A hopeful feeling prevails with regard to the political situation in Europe.

THE BOURSES.

The Continental Bourses were buoyant yesterday.

REASSURING ACTION OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 19.

The Emperor Alexander has declined to sanction the proposal submitted to him by General Vannovski, the Minister of War, for doubling the Reserve Battalions of the Army, his Majesty declaring that the situation does not justify him in overburdening the finances of the Empire.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, JUNE 20.

The opening of the first railway in Persia takes place to-morrow.

The line which will be opened for traffic extends from Teheran to Shahabdul, fifteen kilometres.

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THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

The annual meeting of the Nizam's State Railway was held on Tuesday. In consequence of the inquiry being held into the mining concession much anxiety was expressed by the directors that the Nawab Mehdi Ali should assure the shareholders that the Nizam's Government was satisfied with the operations of the Railway Company.

The Nawab said it is hardly necessary I should assure you on behalf of the Nizam of the friendly interest and support which our Government will continue to afford to the operations of the company. The prosperity of the State has been secured and advanced by the construction of the railway, and the Government is also by far the largest shareholder, therefore there are the strongest reasons of self-interest why the policy of the State shall be such as will promote the success of the company, so that the large amount of interest now paid by the State under its guarantee may be diminished by the increase of the earning. The suspension of Diler Jung is a matter of no concern whatever to the Railway Company, nor was the suspension in any way connected with his duties as a State Railway Official, and I am desired by the Prime Minister to assure you that the Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung, who is appointed on your board, will act in the most friendly spirit and give you every support. There is every reason why the Railway Company should fairly reckon upon a prosperous future. We are developing the resources of the State in many ways. We have arranged to spend a large sum annually on extensive irrigation works. The condition of the revenue during the last five years has been extremely satisfactory, and considering the character of our people and the agricultural and mineral resources of the State, there is no railway in India which promises, as it seems to me, to make a better return on the capital, and at least as far as the Government is concerned, I assure you we shall leave nothing undone which may conduce to its complete success. The company is well officered in Hyderabad, and your Government has every reliance on the integrity and capacity of Mr. Furnival.

The Nawab's statement has been received with much satisfaction.

FIGHTING ON THE AGROR FRONTIER.

There has been a collision on the Agror border. A party of the 5th Goorkhas under Major Battye was fired at by the Gujaras and Akazais. He and Captain Urmston were both killed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

It appears that Major Battye and Captain Urmston had inspected the outpost of Oghi, and after inspection took fifty-eight Goorkhas and nineteen police for exercise, ascending for that purpose the Barchar spur of the Black Mountain. At a place called Char Kolan they were attacked by the Akazais, who fired from flank as well as rear. Some of the villages assisted our men to retreat.

The Akazais have been under blockade for some time for misbehaviour. A force of 250 Goorkhas has been despatched to Oghi by General McQueen.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 20.

A force of 300 Chins and 60 Burmans, led by Shwegyobin Pretender, attacked the post near Chinkaing, but was repulsed.

Another body, about 700 dacoits, principally Chins, is said to have assembled on the north of Minbu, near Loungshi border, with whom Ootama is believed to be. Two columns of military and police from Minbu and Pagan, together with some mounted infantry, under Captain Noel, Rifle Brigade, left to attack them. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining reliable information regarding the enemy's movement.

News from the north of Mandalay states that on the 16th instant Old Pagan was attacked by fifty Shan dacoits, who subsequently retreated towards Shweli river.

PACHEPPA'S COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

Efforts are being made to raise Pacheppa's College to a first grade college in order that the Hindus may obtain higher education free from Mission influence. Appeals are being made throughout the Presidency to wealthy natives to support the movement.

H. E. the Governor pays a visit to the Maharaja of Mysore at his capital shortly, going thence to Bangalore.

THE LARPENT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The decision of the Government of India in the Larpent case has been forwarded to the Financial Department. Mr. Larpent will be dismissed the service.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee, this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Narenta, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3¼
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. do.	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

ANOTHER HYDERABAD QUEER STORY.

THE following narrative has been published by the *Statesman* with a request that all the newspapers in India shall reproduce it, so that the world may see what "Mr. Cordery is capable of doing on his own account, irrespective of Abdul Huk altogether." The Calcutta paper is under the impression that "Lord Dufferin will probably learn the facts of this story for the first time as he reads them in our columns." As a matter of fact, the narrative was drawn up several months since to bring to the notice of the Viceroy the circumstances set forth, and there is no reason to suppose that there is much in the statement that will take the Government of India by surprise. The leading facts came out in the Courts at the time, and were duly reported in the Bombay papers. As retold in the narrative they acquire a new aspect, it is true, and it may well be that certain features of the business should be brought under the notice of the Government of India. We have abstained from publishing the document hitherto, knowing that the Government of India had the matter under its cognizance, and in the belief that justice would be done. There was also the possibility that the circumstances would form a subject of inquiry before the Parliamentary Committee, and it was not desirable to prejudice the case by giving circulation to an *ex parte* statement. Now that the narrative has been published elsewhere, there is no reason why it should not be given to our readers:—

In February, 1885, a Mahomedan widow, named Kulsumbee, the legal representative of Major Nevill's deceased butler, sued him before Mr. Van-Ingen, Judge of the Suburban Court at Hyderabad, for Rs. 5,000, being the balance alleged to be due for advances made by the deceased butler to the defendant's wife for housekeeping purposes. Mrs. Nevill went into the witness-box and swore positively that "she owed not a penny of the amount claimed;" and, in particular, that she had never given the late butler two promissory notes, for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,832 respectively, which the late butler's "abstract of account" recorded as having been executed by her, but which promissory notes, as well as the detailed "house account books," the widow had not been able to find among the deceased's effects. While thus denying the claim *in toto*, Mrs. Nevill accounted for her signature on a confirmatory memorandum filed by the widow, by swearing that it had been got from her by a trick, when she was too ill to know what she was doing. Major Nevill himself then entered the box and swore, "As far as I am aware I owe no money at all claimed in this suit." On this sworn testimony of the two Nevills, the widow was about to lose her case, when through a further search being made in her house before the next hearing she found all the six detailed "house account books," which had been missing. These books supported in every detail the figures of the memorandum to which Mrs. Nevill had sworn that her signature had been obtained by fraud only. Nay more; along with the account books were found the originals of the two promissory notes which Mrs. Nevill had sworn she had never granted and one of which was written bodily with her own hand.

The finding of this fresh evidence acted as a bombshell on both Major Nevill and his counsel. The latter promptly appeared in Court, with his client accompanying him, and declared that "Major Nevill and himself had examined the further exhibits which had now been filed, and that the result was to induce Major Nevill, with his entire approval, to cease further opposition to the claim;" the counsel added that Major Nevill was satisfied "that the balance signed for by Mrs. Nevill did actually represent the aggregate of the monthly balances shown in the books," and he, in consequence, handed to the widow's pleader "a cheque for the whole amount claimed, together with the cost of the suit."

This extraordinary confession of judgment, following on the defence which had been set up, created a painful impression, and naturally made the Hyderabad Government call for a report from the Judge who had tried the case. Mr. Van-Ingen reported very unfavourably as regards the character of the defence as originally set up and supported by evidence on oath. Meanwhile, an application was made for leave to prosecute Mrs. Nevill for perjury, and Major Nevill for abetment of perjury.

It so happened however at this stage, that two persons, a local newspaper proprietor and its editor, named respectively Edwards and Verner, published in their paper an article on the case, which went beyond the bounds of fair criticism. Major Nevill sued them criminally in the Bombay High Court. He, however, to the astonishment of the Court, proceeded to procure the formal acquittal of Verner—who was the admitted writer of the article—by offering no evidence against him. The remaining accused (Edwards) was also to the surprise of the Court then induced to plead guilty. There was thus no defence; and Major Nevill, with no one to cross-examine or contradict him, put before the High Court Judge *ex parte* a series of perfectly novel allegations as to the original case which he had himself so eagerly closed by confession of judgment in Hyderabad. The Judge with these *ex parte* allegations before him as evidence, naturally characterized as a fraudulent claim, the selfsame claim which in the Hyderabad Court, both Major Nevill and his wife had admitted to be just, and had paid.

As soon as these proceedings were over, Mr. Cordery seems to have formed a determination to rescue Major Nevill from the stigma he was under, by terrorizing the Nizam's Minister into showering rewards upon him, and punishing all those who had shown themselves favourable to the cause of the widow. Mr. Ali Abdulla, of the Stud Department, had assisted the widow with funds to carry on the prosecution, and Mr. Cordery at once decreed that he should be summarily dismissed and deported from the Hyderabad State, and that his brother Captain Ahmed Abdulla should be degraded and removed from the capital. He ordered further that the very Judge who tried the case, should be immediately dismissed from his Highness' service. The Nizam and his Minister, deeply aggrieved at the receipt of these orders, attempted to postpone their execution. Mr. Cordery had by this time put the case *for* Major Nevill before the Government of India, just as he had put before them the case *for* Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, and again wrote calling upon the Nizam and the Minister "to consider his letter as urging upon them in the strongest terms, the need of early action in the matter." The Nizam could resist no longer, and in the case of all the three persons above named, Mr. Cordery's infamously unjust orders were forthwith carried out.

But even these arbitrary proceedings against the Nizam's old and tried subordinates did not fill up the measure of his Highness' humiliation. Mr. Cordery next demanded that his Highness should open his treasury and *indemnify Major Nevill from the funds of the State, for all the expenses which he had incurred in the prosecution of Edwards and Verner!* Thus addressed, the Nizam's Minister had no course open to him but to write to Major Nevill requesting him "to send him an account of the expenses he had incurred in prosecuting the said suit." Major Nevill thereupon submitted a paper in which he claimed no less than Rs. 32,773-13. A *verbatim* copy of this extraordinary document, which it will be observed bears neither heading, nor date, nor particulars of any kind, runs thus:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Munden	200	0	0
Mr. Forbes	250	0	0
Kulsumbee	5,343	4	0
Mr. Munden	100	0	0
Mr. Forbes	500	0	0
Mr. Munden	500	0	0
Mr. Branson's, extra day at Hyderabad	598	12	0
Mr. Munden and witnesses to Bombay	1,000	0	0
Detectives' Fees (cash)	1,168	8	0
Mr. Bailey's expenses to Bombay	500	0	0
Mr. Forbes and witness to Bombay	960	0	0
Ramchander Pillay	744	0	0
Colonel Dubbs' telegram	62	4	4
Expenses of self and family to Bombay	1,574	0	0
Halli Sicca Rs.	13,500	12	4
Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow's costs	19,563	13	0
Amount paid by Major Nevill	11,070	0	0
Interest on Rs. 20,500	2,140	0	0
Total Government Rs.	32,773	13	0

25th Nov. 1885. (Sd.) R. NEVILL.

There is a characteristic brevity in the wording of the curious items in this statement. Evidently, the very last thing which Major Nevill feared was an unfriendly audit by Mr. Cordery. The item of Rs. 1,168-8 for "detectives fees" is to say the least remarkable in a case in which both the accused pleaded guilty to the open publication of a libel in a newspaper. Major Nevill and his wife were altogether about a week in Bombay, and he charges no less than Rs. 1,574 for "expenses of self and family to Bombay." Again he charges Rs. 2,140 for "interest on Rs. 20,500," without explaining what this charge is for, or why he makes a charge which is equal to the interest at 5 per cent thereon for more than two years. The amount charged in the name of "Macfarlane and Edgelow's cost," *viz.*, Rs. 19,563-13, seems enormous for such a short criminal case, but as they have the data they must be left to judge of its correctness. Finally, Major Nevill has the astounding audacity to include in the above statement the whole amount of the widow Kulsumbee's claim on him, with costs, *viz.*, Rs 5,343-4, notwithstanding that he had himself made confession of judgment of the claim, and had himself handed to her pleader a cheque for the full amount, with costs, in open Court. Now *this outrageous bill of Major Nevill's was actually referred by the Nizam's Government to the British Resident, and approved by him.* Whereupon the whole amount was forthwith disbursed from the public treasury of Hyderabad.

This last proof of the extent to which Mr. Cordery as Resident was prepared to countenance the claims preferred by Major Nevill, demoralized the Nizam's Government on the one hand, while it emboldened Major Nevill to increase his demands. His fresh demands were first of all, a loan of Rs. 20,000 from the Government Treasury; second, the remission of some thousands of rupees due by him to Government for the rent of the house in which he lives; third, exemption from having to pay any rent in future, and fourth, an increase to his pay with retrospective effect, from the date, some three years before, when a certain increase had been recommended by the Peskar, but not sanctioned, owing to the change of Ministry. The dread of Mr. Cordery already established by all too conclusive proofs of his determination to support Major Nevill, simply compelled the Nizam and his Minister to accede to these outrageous demands. Major Gough, the Military Secretary to the Regular Troops, unable, it was said, to accept the Resident's view as to the triumphant vindication of Major Nevill's character, which was supposed to have taken place, resigned his office. The Nizam himself, probably considering that Major Nevill was the proper man to resign, and not Major Gough, directed that a Commission should be appointed to enquire into the reasons of the latter's resignation. But this only caused his Highness to be informed by Mr. Cordery that the suggested Commission was an insult to Mr. Cordery himself! All opposition to Major Nevill being thus stamped out, as a final step he was appointed by Mr. Cordery, Commissioner for the Hyderabad State to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, in which capacity he, along with others, received the decoration of C.I.E. Doubtless he will ever remember with gratitude the names of Mr. Cordery and the widow Kulsumbee.

Lord Dufferin will probably learn the facts of this story for the first time as he reads them in our columns. That Mr. Cordery would lay the whole discredit of these exposures in Parliament at the door of Abdul Huq, was certain of course from the first. The assurance that he was going home to explain everything to Lord Cross and to rehabilitate his injured friend has given place to an attempt to make a scapegoat of him, and it is therefore necessary that we should shew what Mr. Cordery is capable of doing on his own account independently of Huq altogether. The public has now an opportunity of discerning this for itself. We certainly hope that every newspaper in India will feel it to be its duty, to reproduce this story in its columns. We give it because there is little hope of its fact being brought to light before the Select Committee, where every effort will be made to circumscribe the inquiry as much as possible.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN TELEGRAPH RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to inform you as a matter of general interest, that on account of the fall in exchange the rates of foreign telegrams are to be increased: 3 annas a word to Europe and proportionately to other Continents.

The increase is to take effect from the 1st prox. —Yours, &c.,

JEFF. J. ALLEN,
Superintendent in Charge.

Bombay, Telegraph Office, June 20.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The vernacular papers of Guzerat and some in Bombay are discussing the subject of the *Sheristadars* of Kathiawar and the corruption prevalent there among the subordinate officials of the province. I took the opportunity of some recent professional visits to that province to inquire closely into the matter. I had frequent private interviews with chiefs, talukdars, ministers, and pleaders of all sorts, from which I gathered that corruption is prevalent there in an unparalleled degree among the subordinate native officials, though a regular case of bribery would be most difficult to prove by the ordinary methods. The causes of such a state of things are various, among which may be mentioned the peculiar relations of the Agency with the Native States. The Political Officer, according to treaty, cannot interfere in the internal administration of a State if the ruler does not wish it, while he can make and unmake ministers, the real rulers of the land, at his pleasure. He can even pry into the precincts of the zenana, and give his advice to the chief as to the retention or dismissal of any member of his household. Any of these questions may be worth thousands of rupees in the eyes of the chiefs, and they (chiefs, &c.,) naturally strive to have their wishes or practices undisturbed. The *Sheristadar* is the medium through whom all official business passes to the Saheb, and he is always present at his right hand to influence the views of his superior, generally a military man. Proverbially frank, good-natured, well-meaning and confiding, the latter plays into the hands of his wily *Sheristadar*, and here I would refer the reader to the picture given in the *Indian Spectator* of 25th September, as to the tactics usually employed by the latter to gain his desired objects, and how he generally succeeds in influencing the orders given by his superiors.

In Kathiawar I found that, by degrees, all the *Shirestadarships* have been monopolized by one caste, *viz.*, the Nagar Brahmins; and that systematic obstruction is used against any member of another community entering into competition. It appeared to me on closer inquiry, from sources which I had every reason to believe to be well informed, that the present state of things was brought about five years ago. Previous to this the policy inaugurated by that able and gifted statesman, Col. Keatinge, of giving appointments to deserving men, irrespective of caste, was followed by the various Political Agents. This wise policy had two objects in view, firstly, to prevent collusion, and thereby to discourage corruption, and, secondly, to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the various communities. I would ask the Government whether they consider the present monopoly conducive to the best interests of good government? If the power of making appointments is not properly exercised by the Political Officers, as it clearly seems to be abused lately, would it not be better to provide some safeguards to prevent these abuses, as may appear to them most suitable? With such a powerful and all-pervading Nagar Brahmin influence in the Agency Courts throughout the province, including the Political Agent's and Judicial Assistant's Courts, is it reasonable to suppose that anybody will come forward to give evidence in a bribery case, with the certainty of being ruined in some way or other? But the matter does not end here. These *Shirestadars* have influential relations among the Karbharis and officers of the Native States, most of whom are retained by these States in the service to keep the all-powerful Nagar *Shirestadars* in good humour towards them. Further, why not apply the five years' rule to the Duftardarships as has been done by the Government of Lord Reay to the Oriental Translatorship? The transfer of at least half the number of Nagar *Shirestadars* to other appointments and infusing new blood into the Agency would be a most desirable improvement.—Yours, &c.,

June 20. PROFESSIONAL VISITOR.

THE LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly correct a slight error which occurred in my letter appearing in your paper yesterday? It should not have been from Thana, as printed, but from Kalyan, and it is to Kalyan that the complaint principally refers.

Kalyan, June 20. A PASSENGER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	4 37	4 82	5 18	6 41
June 19, Tuesday	......	......	......	0 0
„ 20, Wednesday	0 0	0 2	0 2	......
Total	4 37	4 84	5 20	6 41
Total corresponding date of last year	18 62	19 7	16 91	19 69

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

HOTELS IN WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many travellers who will heartily endorse every word that your correspondent "Traveller" states about the general character of the hotels of Bombay. No one who is familiar with the ordinary hotels of England and the Continent, or even with the hotels of Ceylon and the Colonies, can doubt for a moment that Bombay and its dependencies are extremely badly off. Nearly all the local hotels, including those of Poona, Matheran, and Mahableshwar, are, in comparison with English and Continental hotels of the better class, cheap, nasty, and decidedly uncomfortable to live in for more than a day or two. Comfort is, of course, a relative term, and different degrees of comfort are expected by persons in different classes of life; but taking the ordinary traveller who expects the average comfort of hotel life, and who has sufficient means to travel by first class ticket in a P. & O. steamer or on Indian Railways, who can doubt that Bombay hotels are miserably deficient, and show to very great disadvantage in comparison with what is found elsewhere out of India? It would be absurd of course to compare hotels like "Watson's" or the "Napier" with London hotels like the "Grand," the "Metropole," or the "Langham." But they will not bear comparison with even the second or third class hotels in London and Paris. And as for the Matheran and Mahableshwar hotels, they are not to be named in the same breath with the magnificent hostelries near the Swiss and Italian lakes. To come nearer home, there is not a single hotel in Bombay or even in India that can compare with Mount Lavinia in Ceylon, and even "Watson's," when compared with the "Grand Oriental" in Colombo, is, as sporting men would say, not "in it."

Newspaper correspondents are apt to be hypercritical; but who can recall without a shudder the three *table d'hote* meals a day, with all sorts and conditions of men; the everlasting Goanese cookery of the commonest type; the lukewarm plates and dishes; the soiled table linen; the cracked and doubtfully clean crockery and silver; the bad service; and the general absence of management and proper discipline? Who will stay one day longer in a Bombay hotel than he can possibly help, and who is not heartily glad when he has paid his bill and is off to the railway station or the steamer?

What is the cause of this state of things? The causes may be briefly reduced to two. Want of capital and want of knowledge. Good hotels are very expensive to start and very expensive to maintain. In other words they require a large capital, and cannot be properly financed without the formation of a solid company. In England and on the Continent nearly all the better class hotels are thus financed, and even a little place like Colombo —one-fifth the size of Bombay,—has its own "Hotel Company, Limited," and three first class hotels, all under skilled European management, and all of them far superior in comfort to the best managed of the Bombay Hotels. No material improvement in the character of Bombay hotels is possible until a Bombay "Hotel Company, Limited," with adequate capital and proper management is forthcoming.

The second material deficiency is want of knowledge. Parsee management, though it has some good points, does, in the opinion of nearly all fair European judges, leave much to be desired. Parsees have, as a rule, essentially different ideas from Europeans (1) about the importance of cleanliness; (2) about hotel discipline and the management of hotel servants; (3) about the control of the hotel cook and the management of the daily *menu*. This last point is of first-rate importance in all hotels; but more especially in those where the meals are served on the *table d'hote* system. What does the ordinary Parsee manager know about the customary *menu* in European families? He must necessarily trust entirely to his Goanese cook. But what ordinary mistress of the house would implicitly trust to her Goanese cook for the daily *menu* of her own family? How can he then be properly trusted with the absolute control of the daily *menu* in a large hotel? In all properly-conducted hotels the manager is always personally present at dinner, and at large *table d'hote* meals to direct the servants, and to see that all the arrangements are exactly as they should be. Forty or fifty persons cannot sit down together to meals, and be properly served without a considerable amount of organization and discipline amongst the servants. Parsee managers are usually conspicuous by their absence at meal times, when they are most wanted. They are usually courteous and attentive in the office; but they are seldom to be found elsewhere unless specially sent for. How many of our Parsee managers have visited Europe or the Colonies, and how many of them have had any experience of the management of English or Continental hotels? The term European management has a very well understood meaning amongst all who are familiar with hotel life in Europe and in India. It implies a special attention to all those points on which Europeans and specially English people lay most stress. Parsee management is emphatically different, as your correspondent "Traveller" and the travelling public speedily find out. If Parsee proprietors will form a strong hotel company and will manage their hotels on European principles, they may possibly be able to hold their own. Otherwise they must inevitably be beaten. A properly organised hotel company would seem to have in Bombay at the present time a specially favourable field. There is a constant flow of travellers to and from Europe. There is always a very large class who require temporary accommodation in Bombay from all parts of India. There is lastly a large resident class who cannot afford house-rent, and who must perforce live in hotels, however bad or uncomfortable they may be. With the present scarcity of house accommodation and the enormous rents, hotels have in Bombay a rare chance that is scarcely likely to last for ever. Are there no capitalists and men of business to turn the opportunity to account? If there are, you will, I think, perform a public service by calling attention to our deficiencies, and by encouraging those who are interested in the subject to reform the present system of hotel management. Competition is the soul of business, and the sole hope of improvement. The formation of a solid "Hotel Company, Limited," and the introduction into Bombay of three or four experienced Swiss managers, would immediately revolutionise our hotel system; and the second city in the British Empire would no longer enjoy the unenviable notoriety of having the worst hotels, and the most uncomfortable places of public accommodation in any part of her Majesty's dominions.

ANOTHER TRAVELLER.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

THE usual meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presiding. The other members present were:—Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R.N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banaji.

At the conclusion of the business included in the Agenda paper, which was not of any public interest, Mr. Javerilal asked the Municipal Commissioner if any further light could be thrown upon the question of the leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, adding that he had expected that the subject would have been brought before the meeting on that occasion.

The Acting Commissioner said that, so far as he was concerned, he could give no further information at present.

Mr. Banaji: Are they digging the trial pits still deeper?

The Acting Commissioner: Yes. As soon as we have finished these trial pits, I shall ask the Council to go and see them.

Mr. Banaji said that the public would hear with satisfaction that the matter had not escaped the attention of the Municipality, and that the pits were being sunk deeper in order to be better able to discover the extent of the leakage.

The Acting Commissioner said that a few pits went right to the bottom of the walls, and he found that there were no leaks lower down, where the wall was much thicker.

Mr. Javerilal: How many more trial pits have been sunk since the Town Council visited the place?

The Acting Commissioner replied that about three or four more pits had been sunk, and these were being deepened. The result of the trial pits would be reported in course of time.

Mr. Javerilal: Will it not be desirable that before you make your report the members of the Town Council should visit the place? That will give a much clearer idea of the state of things.

The Acting Commissioner: Oh yes, I think so.

The matter then dropped.

THE Political Agent at Ladakh reports that news has been received of the whereabouts of Dad Mahomed, Mr. Dalgleish's murderer, and it is believed if captured in Yarkand territory the Chinese authorities will agree to give him up. The Government of India has offered Rs. 5,900 as a reward for him and Rs. 3,000 for the Punjabi Fakir.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

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Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL MEETING.

AN influential and well attended meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., was held on Tuesday afternoon at Petit Hall. On the motion of Mr. W. E. Hart, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair. Among those present were:—Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Sir D. M. Petit, General White, Colonel Sparks, the Hon. Forbes Adam, Colonel Portman, Colonel Beville, Dr. Waters, Messrs. H. W. Uloth, Harold R. King, E. D. Sassoon, F. L. Charles, G. Cotton, W. E. Hart, E. Mitchell, G. Geary, G. W. Roughton, P. Ryan, W. R. Hamilton, A. C. Turner, H. W. Barrow, J. W. Smith, J. Leask, H. Gell, Frazer S. Hore, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., H. H. Aga Khan, Aga Jungeeshah, Messrs. A. M. Gubbay, S. S. Bengallee, C. I. E., Framjee D. Petit, Varjeevandas Madhowdas, Bomanjee D. Petit, R. M. Syani, E. M. Moses, Harkissondas Narotamdas, M.N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, C. I. E., Tribhowandas Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, A. F. Moos, Damodher Tapidas, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, N. R. Ranina, B. N. Sirvai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Adamjee Peerbhoy, E. R. Reporter, Vundravandas Purshotamdas, Venayek R. Luxmonjee, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Dady Manockjee Limjee, Byramjee Dadabhoy (Khan Bahadhoor), Manockjee B. Dabhoy, Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale (Rao Saheb), Ruttanjee Bomanjee Dubash, Khimjee Jeeva, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, Cursondas Vullabdas, Eknath Ragoonath Khote, Abdool Ali (Khan Bahadur), Sulleman Ludha Ebrahim and several others.

The chairman opened the proceedings by announcing that communications had been received from Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Birdwood, the hon. P. M. Mehta, Brigadier-General LaTouche and Dr. Hojell, expressing their hearty sympathy with the movement, and regretting their inability to attend. A telegram had also been received from H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda handsomely subscribing to the memorial.

The chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:—Sir Charles Sargent and gentlemen,—The occasion which has called us together to-day, is of so sad a nature that I can scarcely feel able to do that justice to the matter in hand which I could desire, for among the many men I have called my friends I know of none whose memory could be dearer to me than that of the late Sir Frank Souter, whose voice is yet in our ears and the lineaments of whose kindly face are still before our eyes. Parting as most of us did, from him but a few short weeks since, when he was in the full enjoyment of health and strength apparently, and seemingly with a long lease of life before him, the wholly unexpected intelligence that on the morning of the 5th instant he was suddenly and without previous warning called away from our midst fell upon us as a terrible shock. The void thus caused in our ranks will long remain unfilled, for his death goes near to all our hearts. At the outset of his honorable career, the gallant and eminent services rendered by him in the field during the troubled period of the mutiny won for him high commendation from a distinguished General Officer, and no doubt would have been rewarded by the bestowal of the most coveted of military decorations—the Victoria Cross—only for the circumstance that Mr. Souter was a civilian acting in a civil capacity. But his just reward was to come sooner or later, and we can all appreciate the pride he felt when the Government he had served so well presented him with a sword of honour. And when successively, he was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, received the honour of Knighthood from the hands of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and was summoned to Windsor to be decorated, by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress herself, with the badge of the Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, there was but one feeling in Bombay that seldom had such honors been bestowed on a more worthy recipient. Promoted in the year 1864 to the high and honorable post of Commissioner of Police, he continued, except with occasional visits to the hills, and one or two short spells of leave to England, to reside without intermission in Bombay. And second only to his devotion to the work of administering the police and providing for the protection of life and property, was the warm interest he ever took in the material welfare and progress of this city. An active member of the Bench of Justices, which up to the year 1873 was the controlling authority in Municipal matters, he continued to devote his attention to the advancement of Bombay as a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council, attaining in course of time to the chairmanship of both those bodies. As you are aware, the appointment of chairman of the Corporation is the highest civic honour which can be bestowed in Bombay, and when Sir Frank Souter at the term of his year of office laid down his charge, he received the cordial thanks of his colleagues, the like compliment being paid to him by the Town Council. The many high qualities which he brought to bear in the fulfilment of his onerous and multifarious duties as Commissioner of Police, the leading position which he occupied socially, his frank and manly bearing, never failing courtesy, cordiality, and kindness of manner to all those who came in contact with him, whether in his official capacity, or as a private friend, and the sympathetic and patient way in which he treated those who had to seek his advice or protection from wrong-doers alike contributed to win for him the entire confidence, the universal esteem, and I may add the affectionate regard of all, whatever their rank or condition in life, and whatever their nationality. In the same way, whilst ever ready to protect private individuals from harsh or improper treatment on those rare occasions when some unworthy member of the police force did wrong, he was always the staunch and firm supporter of the officers and men placed under his command in the proper discharge of their duty, and by no class of men will his death be more mourned. Indeed of Sir Frank Souter it may truly be said: "He knew his work and he did it well." We have met here to-day, gentlemen, to consider and resolve on the best means of honoring and perpetuating his memory, and I can have no doubt that the resolutions which will now be submitted to you in furtherance of this object will meet with cordial and prompt acceptance and support not only by those in meeting here assembled but throughout the city. I will now call upon Sir Charles Sargent to move the first proposition.

Sir Charles Sargent moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting desire to place on record the expression of their deep sense of the loss which the city has sustained by the death of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E. His eminent and varied services to the State extended over the period of nearly thirty-five years, of which the last five and twenty, the best part of his life, were passed amongst the people of Bombay, in whose affairs he ever took the warmest interest, and for whom he had the deepest sympathy. In the discharge of his arduous and most responsible duties, he displayed qualities which singularly fitted him for his office—an office requiring considerable power of administration and command and talents of no mean order. By his sagacity, industry, and patience, aided in no small measure by his manly, frank, and ever genial bearing towards all men with whom he came in contact, he gained the entire confidence, esteem, and approbation, of the community of this vast city. A firm and steadfast friend, a just man to the large force placed under his orders, an attentive listener to those who had to seek his advice or protection, Sir Frank Souter leaves behind him a name which will long be held in affectionate remembrance by his fellow-citizens." In moving the resolution, Sir Charles Sargent said: All of you must be aware, as, indeed, the chairman has pointed out, that a very distinguished part of Sir Frank Souter's services; in fact, I may say the most brilliant passages in his service, were performed at a very early period of his life. I, of course, allude to the destruction of Bhaghoojee Naik and his band and the capture of the Chief of Nargoond—services which to the Government of the time were of a value which we now can scarcely appreciate. We are, however, met to-day to do honour to him in his capacity of Commissioner of Police of this vast city—an office which he held for four and twenty years—and, there can be no doubt with the greatest satisfaction to the inhabitants. I therefore only allude to the services in his early life with the view of showing how very soon he displayed those qualities for which he has been distinguished throughout his life. It is generally admitted that the office of the head of the police in the large cities of Europe is one of the most arduous and difficult posts which a man can be called upon to fill. The duties of the police are always of a delicate nature as they must necessarily trench, to a certain degree, upon individual liberty. While, therefore, they are required to be exercised with a firm hand, they at the same time require a courtesy, a judgment, and a kindness of heart which may ensure the confidence and the good feeling of the people amongst whom they are exercised. Now if that is the case in the large cities of Europe, where we have in the main a homogeneous population, belonging to the same race, speaking the same language, and professing the same religious feelings, you may well imagine how much that difficulty must be increased in a large city like this, where there are so many different races, and castes, speaking so many different languages. It is obvious that such a state of things must lead to many embarrassing situations, which require the greatest judgment and caution in dealing with them on the part of the police. Sir Frank Souter filled that post for the last twenty-four years, and I am sure that I am but giving expression to the opinion of every one present here, and of every one, I believ in this city, when I say that he filled it in a manner to justify not only the confidence of the Government who appointed him, but of the citizens amongst whom he discharged his duties. We are, gentlemen, so much in the habit of going forth in the morning to our daily avocations, and of retiring to rest at night with a full confidence that our lives and property are safeguarded, that we are apt almost to forget the many things that go towards making an efficient administration of police. But I think you will agree with me that one of the most important elements in bringing about such a result is the personal influence which the head of the police exercises, and no one will doubt that as regards Sir Frank Souter he was a man who exercised great personal influence in the police force, and it is to that circumstance that we must in a great measure look when we remember what complete safety for life and property there has been in this town, ever since I have been in this country, and, indeed, ever since the time Sir Frank Souter took possession of the reins of office. I think therefore, gentlemen, that it must be clear to all of us that Sir Frank Souter has performed services for which he is entitled to our gratitude, and we ought, therefore, to do our best, now that he has been taken away from us, and has gone to his rest, to give expression to that feeling in some substantial manner. I am quite sure myself that everybody in this city who knew him—and who is there that did not know his manly form?—will remember him for many a year to come. And we who enjoyed his friendship, will——Here the speaker was overpowered by his emotions, and notwithstanding his best efforts to continue, was unable to do so, and was obliged to resume his seat.)

Mr. Sorabji Shapoorjee Bengalee, in seconding the resolution, said that to what had been said by the chairman in his opening speech, and so feelingly by the honourable mover of the resolution, he had only one word to add by way of doing justice to the memory of a departed gentleman whose name they had met there to honour. He alluded to the riots of 1874, in which the deceased, although he had incurred at the time the displeasure of the Parsee community, was subsequently found to have acted, in the advice which he gave to the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse, with the strictest honesty and impartiality. Now the Parsees mourned his loss equally with all the other communities of Bombay.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Sir D. M. Petit moved: "That a copy of the resolution just passed be forwarded to Lady Souter, with the assurance of the deep sympathy of this meeting with her and her family in their heavy bereavement."

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, was agreed to.

Mr. Fraser Hore here took occasion to say a few words bearing testimony to the worth and merit of the departed Knight.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam moved: "That in token of their warm regard for the memory of Sir Frank Souter, this meeting resolve that a memorial fund be raised under the designation of the 'Souter Memorial Fund,' part of which shall be expended on a marble bust of the deceased Knight, and the remainder tendered for the acceptance of his family in such a way as may be decided by the committee to be now appointed for carrying out the objects of this meeting." He said: "You have just decided that Bombay is to have a memorial of Sir Frank Souter, and I will not allow myself to do more than state my sympathy and agreement with what Sir Charles and those who spoke after him have said. What we have now to determine is the nature and character of the memorial. I am sure it is undoubtedly your wish that something should be kept and preserved in your midst visibly to remind you of Sir Frank Souter—to remind you of his useful and unflagging energies, his bright and genial manners, his straightforwardness, pluck and unending kindliness. This is provided for in the resolution I submit for your approval and acceptance, and I feel equally certain that it is your wish that his family—his suddenly bereaved and sorely afflicted family—in whom he took such pride and pleasure, on whom he unstintingly lavished the boundless riches of a warm and affectionate disposition, should have some part and lot in the result of the expression of the public appreciation of which a memorial is the sign and seal. Well that too is not forgotten, and my resolution leaves it in the hands of a committee to settle how best it can be brought about. I beg to move that the resolution be adopted."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Solomon Sassoon and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley moved that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to receive subscriptions on behalf of the Souter Memorial Fund and to administer and dispose of the money so raised:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Sha, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Sir Dinsha Manockjee Petit, Kt., the Hon. Forbes Adam, C. I. E., Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, H. H. Aga Jehangir Sha, Messrs. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, W. Lee-Warner, Sorabji Shapoorjee Bengali, C. I. E., Harold R. King, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. H. Bartels, Grattan Geary, Haji Jan Mahomed Yusaf, A. V Frere, The Hon. P. M. Mehta, Messrs. Haji Hassum Haji Abdoola Noorani, Muncherji Nowroji Banaji, W. J. Best, A. M. Gubbay, Mookhi Ladak Haji, Chutturbhooj Morarji, Shivlal Motilal, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Noormahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., Khimjee Jeeva, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, E. Mitchell, Brigadier-General La Touche, Col. Merriman, S. D. Sassoon, Col. Merewether, R. E., Col. Beville, Aga Abdool Hoosein Shirazi, Haji Sulleman Hajee Abdool Wahid, Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I., R. M. Sayani, H. W. Barrow, and Harkissondas Narrotumdas. The last four gentleman also acting as honorary secretaries.

Mr. Careembhoy Ibrahim seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. M. N. Banaji, seconded by Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, it was resolved to open an account to the credit of the fund with the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Tribhowandass M. Nathoobhoy proposed, and Mr. Jamsetji C. Jamsetji seconded, a formal vote of thanks passed to Sir D. M. Petit for lending the use of his hall.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Gubbay, seconded by Mr. Noormahomed Jairaz Peerbhoy, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman for kindly convening the meeting and presiding on the occasion.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Lieutenant H Curtis O'Farrell, Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to England on leave, in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by Government or the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR M. J. BARLOW, A-I. R. A., has been granted (accumulated) privilege leave from 5th July to 2nd October.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Captain B. Anderson, R. A., Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, is permitted to proceed to Almora on leave, in anticipation of the sanction of Government or the Commander-in-Chief.

AT last there is hope that the Martini-Henry breechloaders in store and in the hands of our troops may be turned to good use as magazine rifles. Captain Greville Harston's ingenious invention for converting these weapons into repeating rifles has been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief and the Headquarters Staff, with the result that it has been referred to the Small Arms Committee, and a certain number will probably be issued for trial shortly. It is not intended that these weapons shall supersede the more perfect magazine rifles. The idea at present is simply to utilise arms already in our possession by making them valuable auxiliaries in case of need. This is a measure of defence that will commend itself to the most rigid economists.

AN Act has lately been passed by the Hawaiian Legislature restricting the return of Chinese to the islands who have once left them. It provides that, in order to obtain a permit to return, a Chinese must present his receipt for taxes, passenger ticket, passports, and duplicate copies of his face and profile photographs, besides paying a fee of five dollars. He must also prove satisfactorily that he is not "a vagrant, criminal, professional beggar, user of opium, or a person likely to become a charge upon the country. The permit is not transferable, the punishment for transfer being forfeiture, a fine of $200, or imprisonment with hard labour for six months. Every person concerned in the transfer is liable to these pains and penalties. The Hawaiian Press refers to the measure as a "check upon Chinese ascendancy and a beginning of the more radical policy of exclusion of Mongolians to which the nation must in self-preservation eventually come."

TO DEAF PERSONS! Invisible Sound Magnifiers, to be worn in the ears, Rs. 1-12 per pair.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Beresford, 1,414 tons, Captain W Howell, for Karachi, sailed yesterday, in ballast.

THE B I S N steamer Assyria, 916 tons, Captain C R Kendall, cleared out yesterday for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,416 tons, Captain T Coboara, from Massava (June 12), arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, in ballast.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain H T Jones, sailed from Bombay yesterday for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE Haji Cassam steamer Sumatra. 1,406 tons, Captain W E Breeze, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah, laden with a general cargo and about 1,020 pilgrims on deck.

THE Anchor line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons Captain W Russell, cleared homewareds yesterday, laden with a general cargo and Dr A Mine, as a passenger.

THE s s Virginia, 1,515 tons, Captain J Dixon, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Penarth, in ballast, via Malta and Aden, at which latter port she discharged a cargo of coals. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer, Singapore, Captain G Parodi, sailing to-day, Thursday, at 8 a m, from Prince's Dock:—For Genoa—Mr Ernest G Fraser, Mr Thos S Baker, Mr A Canepa, Mr Carlo Viani, Mr N McNally, Mr Cono. Mr Marconi Giuseppe, Mr H P Laurent, Mr L Backrach, Mr L G Inzoli, M A Schwab, Mr Karl Jung, Mr Micheloni Giuseppe, and Mr Mondino Francesco. For Suez—Mr and Mrs E Georgag opulo and 3 children, and 5 others. For Aden—14 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore......	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Victoria	2217	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Roumania......	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	C	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Crew......	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Cuba......	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Beresford	1414	W. Howell......	H J	C. Eduljee.
„ Bulimba	1607	G. Clarke	K	M. Mackenzie.
„ Rockcliff......	1496	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso......	O	F. Bozzoni.
„ Amphitrite .	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasam Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Branch..	1645	Ritson	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Clyde	1415	W. D. Mudie	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Sumatra......	1406	W. E. Breeze......	4	Hajee Cassum.
„ Chyphereues	1300	J. W. Kelly	5	Captain.
„ Dragoman......	1819	Rose	6	R. Framji.
„ Dunedin......	1417	J. P. Cumming..	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	8	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama......	2149	F. Newell	9	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lord Lansdowne	1816	Aitkens	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	11	V. Ebram.
„ Regal	1626	Davies......	12	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Stura	1416	T. Caboara	13	F. Bazzoni......
„ Robt. Harrowing......	1395	A. Hughson	14	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Virginia	1515	J. Dixon	15	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Stura (s)......	Caboara	Massava, 12.
	Virginia (s)	Dixon	Penarth.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Pachumba (s)	Jones	Karachi.
	Beresford (s)	Howell......	Karachi.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
	Assyria (s)	Kendall	Tuticorin.
21	Victoria (s)	Russell	London.
	Sumatra (s)	Breeze	Aden and Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Virginia, for Port Said, Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk.
„ Stura, for China and Australia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June,
16 Chanda s ......Gavie ......Singapore, June 2.
Wing Sang s ......Croix ......Hongkong, May 30.
Kapurthala s ......Turner......Rangoon, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.—Steamer Koragola. Ship Matterhorn.
June 16.—Steamers Nurjahan and President Garfield.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Regal s—460 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool, K Khoosbal; 122 bales wool, M Jaitha.

Amphitrite s—145 bales cotton, O Nagsee and Co; 160 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sandlay and Co; 398 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Merton Hall s—300 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Regal s—19 cwts ivory, B D Armouragent.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Roumania s—1,000 cwts wheat, 9,099 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Clyde s—1,500 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 135 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 30 bales cotton, Mofussil Co., Ld; 12,054 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 34 cases tea, Grindlay, Groom and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, The Bo. Co., Ld.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Chicago s—100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR BELFAST.

Cuba s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Elton s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 155 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales hemp, D Chuganlal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rookcliff s—699 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

Cyphrene s—999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

L Lansdowne s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—200 bales cotton, F Saquet and Co; 1,083 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Singapore s—4 cases tea, F Bozzoni.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clyde s—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—14 bales yarn, Tatta and Co; 45 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—33 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—20 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—225 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co; 15 bales T cloth, and shirting, and 110 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 6 chests opium, P and O Co; 10 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 8 chests opium, K Hurnookrai; 35 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

Bisagno s—6 cwts ivory and 83 cwts drugs, C M Essabhai; 176 bales twist, Edulji Sorabji; 16 bales twist, K Joovarmull; 104 bales twist, C Chotalal; 38 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 15 chests opium, Mr Rambhagat; 40 chests opium, K Joovarmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—14 bales T cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales T cloth, Tatta and Co.

Bisagno s—20 bales T cloth and 5 bales shirtings, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Laudaura s—205 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Wortabet, Surgeon, Madras, on leave, from Jalna.
Gordon Cumming, Lieut, Bengal, Derby Regt, on leave, from Pachmari.
Chambers, Lieut, Rl Warwick Regt, on leave, from Pachmari.
Becher, Capt, Bombay, RA, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Churchill, Surgn-Major, Bengal, on duty, to Allahabad.
Stevenson, Surgn, Bengal, on duty, to Allahabad.
Edge, Surgn, Bengal, on duty, to Allahabad.

JUNE 20.

Luckhardt, Colonel, Bombay, Commissary-Genl, on duty, to Poona.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

242.87—Macfaarlne, E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs. Wallabdas Bhugwandas—Mulji B B.

347.87—Tyabji and D—Cazi Mahomed Meya bin Cazi Dada Meya, &c. vs. Hawabai—Wadia and G.

334.87—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Karrim Dewani and another vs. Bai Satbai and others—Winter and B.

165.87—Shamrao P—C A Turner vs. L W G Rivett-Carnac and others—Little, S, F and N.

375.86—Bomonji and H—Jijibhai Muncherji M Jijibhai vs. Byramji Jijibhai and others—Little S, F and N, C L, and O, and P and R.

103.87—Thakurdas D and C—Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Setna vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.

461.85—Ardesir H and D Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne G and S, and Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To settle minutes of an order.

126.86—Nanu and H—Ramcrushna Purshotum and another vs Sadanund Nathooji—Chalk, W and S.

For consent decree.

139.88—Hore C and B—A H Campbell and others vs Jugjiwan Moolji—Bomonji and H.

For Judgment on motion.

133.88—Moreshwar L—Ruttonbai vs Chabildass Lalloobhai and another—Payne, G and S.

For hearing and final disposal.

F A Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, and in the matter of Government and of Mir Zoolfecar Ali Khan Bahadoor—Mansuklal and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457.87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D. (Part heard.)

10.288—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey. (Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

63.88—Little, S F and N—Cassum Soomar vs Ebrahim Soomar and others—Macfarlane, E and H, and Balkrishna and D.

119.88—In person, a pauper—Habiboola Rassool vs Noorbai and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17.88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

25.88—In person. Manilal Dhunji and another vs. Goolamhoosen Vajir.—In person.

29.88—A. F. Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurung vs. Gajanan Govind and another.—H. Bicknell.

58.88—In person—Babajee Amroota Roopuer and others vs. Bhimrao Bapooje Kulkarni, Balkrishna and D.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 23.—Gymkhana Cricket.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
„ 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
„ 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
„ 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
„ 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

A CURIOUS affair has come once more before a Paris *juge d'instruction*, who is endeavouring to sift it, this time (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) with a better chance of success, as he has obtained additional information on the subject, and has been able to bring some of the persons who are implicated in it to bay. It appears that in the last century a Frenchman named Bonnet, who had amassed a large fortune in the East Indies, settled at Venice as a ship-owner. He deposited large sums of money in a bank in that city and died there intestate. A French Viscountess, well-known in Paris society, alleges that she is heiress to M. Bonnet's money, and in order to recover it she, it is said, formed an association in partnership with the parish priest of a fashionable church in Paris, with another person who was a disgraced priest, and with the son of the latter. A pamphlet was written on the subject of the "Bonnet estate," and it was diligently circulated among the clergy and others, who were invited to pay sums of £4 or so in order to help the Viscountess into her property. When the estate was secured to the lady all those who had assisted her were to receive £80 for each deposit of 100 fr., or £4. Money came into the strange firm in considerable abundance; but at last doubts were raised in the minds of certain depositors, and they communicated with the police. The Viscountess and the parish priest are under examination by the *juge*; but the other persons who were arrested have been for the present liberated.

OUR BIG GUNS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Standard* an interesting article on the heavy ordnance of the English Military service. He says:—

The nation has recently been disquieted by the official statements as to the delay in the production of Guns for the arming of the Fleet. Lord George Hamilton mentioned the circumstance in his Memorandum on the Navy Estimates; and in the recent Parliamentary Debate on Imperial Defence, it was stated by Mr. W. H. Smith, that he was himself responsible for an order given to a great firm in September, 1885, for Guns to the amount of 150,000*l.*, of which order only a very small portion had as yet been executed. Lord George Hamilton, in his Memorandum, distributed the blame very evenly between the private contractors and the Government establishments. He wrote—"So few breech-loading Guns of large calibre have hitherto been made in this country, that all concerned in their manufacture, whether they be private contractors or the Woolwich Factory, seem to have antedated the finish of their work and miscalculated the time necessary for its completion." Speaking at Derby, Lord George has just stated that "Gun factories, both public and private, are on their trial," and that he is resolved to adopt whatever measures may be necessary to avoid "the terrible danger" of having our Fleet rendered useless by the contractors being unable to furnish an adequate supply of Guns.

There is one rule which, if observed by the Government, would very materially facilitate the simultaneous production of the ship and her armament—and that is, to order the Guns at the same time as the ship. This is more especially practicable, as well as desirable, in the case of the great one hundred and ten ton Guns. Two of these monster Guns are now required for the Victoria, and two for the Sans Pareil. There was only one firm to make them, and the pattern of the Gun was open to no debate. The order might easily have been given when the construction of the ships was resolved upon. But this was not done, and time has thus been unnecessarily sacrificed, especially as it happens that the ships have been pushed forward with great rapidity, while peculiar difficulties have intervened in the manufacture of the Guns. The Armstrong Company completed their contract for the construction of the Victoria six months before the specified time, and the Thames Iron Works Company have shown almost equal promptitude with the Sans Pareil. But when we come to the armament, a different story has to be told. The construction of a rifled breech-loader of one hundred and ten tons is no small matter, for it occupies a period of something like two years; after which, some further time is consumed in proving the Gun and otherwise completing it for service. Each Gun consists of a steel tube or barrel, encircled by cylinders of steel. This inner barrel is about forty-three feet in length, and in Guns of this size, as first made by the Armstrong Company for the Italian Government, the barrel was formed in two lengths. But the English War Office has required that the tube for the one hundred and ten ton Guns shall be in one piece. The cost of such a mass of high-quality steel is not less than three thousand pounds, and although the Government is charged something like twenty thousand pounds for the Gun, yet the number in demand is so limited that it does not answer the purpose of the manufacturer to provide himself with two such ingots, on the chance of one proving defective. Neither is the Government disposed to pay the price requisite to cover the cost of a duplicate tube. Consequently the date of completion of the Gun is made to depend on the soundness of the one great tube. It may very well happen that a latent defect in the material is not detected until the process of boring out the ingot has reached the stage known as fine boring. If the tube is made in two lengths, it is obvious that a spare ingot is easily provided, and by taking the three ingots in hand at once, the process of boring out can be accomplished in half the time required when the tube is in one piece. This simple operation of boring the full-length tube occupies as much as six months, although the ingot is cast hollow to begin with.

Working in half-lengths, the process would, of course, take only three months. In making the Guns required for the Victoria and the Sans Pareil, it unfortunately happened that when the tubes were considerably advanced, the metal was discovered to be defective. Consequently the work had to be begun again, the loss of time being all the more on account of the great length of the tube. But the Victoria Guns are, nevertheless in a forward state. There is every probability that one will be ready by the contract time—namely, in October next, and the other within a month afterwards, if not earlier. Had the ship not been finished before her time, the delay would not have been apparent. The guns for the Sans Pareil will doubtless fall behind time, and it is only to be regretted that the order for these was not given at the same date as for the ship, by which twelve months would have been saved. The Italians, we believe, acted on the more reasonable plan, and the guns were ready as soon as wanted.

With respect to Guns of lesser size than one hundred and ten tons, another question presents itself, in reference to the date at which an order is given. Even a Minister of State would be surprised if he knew how long a period may elapse between his own official decision that an order should be given for the manufacture of certain Guns, and the actual putting in hand of that order at the Gun Factory. No sooner has it been decided that a Gun of a certain size and power shall be ordered, than there arises a perfect battle of detail and patterns. The calibre and weight of the Gun may be absolutely settled; but such is the complicated nature of modern Artillery, and such the rapidity of change and progress in the science, that innumerable questions, requiring long and careful examination, and even experiment, may, and do often open up in the most unexpected manner at every step. Thus, months may elapse before the exact pattern of the Gun is finally fixed. Meanwhile, supposing the order to be intended for a private establishment, though the contractor may know that he is going to have the order, he can only make very partial preparations for its execution, and consequently the Gun is not really taken in hand until a considerable time after the period when its construction—in an undefined form—was resolved upon at head-quarters. The initiatory stage of pattern fixing being got over, and the construction of the Gun entered upon, it is still by no means certain that uninterrupted progress will follow. For while the Guns are making, science and experience are advancing, and it is sometimes found that however carefully the details have been settled, the pattern becomes, in some particular, obsolete before the Gun is completed. For instance, a new and unexpected condition may present itself, owing to some change in the character of the powder. Much heavier charges are used now than formerly, the quantity having been increased from time to time, until the powder is often one-half the weight of the shot instead of retaining the older, and by no means remote, porportion of one-sixth. Powder gases always caused an erosion of the steel in the inner tube, but this was so gradual as to be of small consequence. The tremendous charges now used—amounting sometimes to one thousand pounds in the one hundred and ten ton Gun—cause the erosion to be more severe and rapid, impairing the rifling, so as possibly to affect the rotation of the projectile. When the mischief had received a certain development, it may be remedied by boring out the inner tube to a slight depth, and replacing the bored-out steel with a thin lining, forming the so-called "liner." The art of repairing eroded bores is quite an old one. Nevertheless, much, if not most, of the delay in the manufacture of Guns actually ordered has been occasioned by new controversies and constant change of views upon this question of liners. While the great Guns are in hand, it is found by contemporaneous experiment that, with the latest approved powder and the enlarged charges, erosion of the bore proceeds so rapidly that the lining question demands further consideration. Then arises a keen controversy as to whether Guns shall be lined at the outset, or lined only when eroded. Liners are more readily changed than put *de novo* into a Gun. On the other hand, a Gun is not the stronger structure for being lined. When it has been decided that Guns shall be lined while in course of construction, and Guns in hand have been prepared accordingly, new doubts and difficulties arise as to the length to be given to the liner. Shall it be half the length of the bore, or two-thirds of the length, or extend throughout? New experiences follow. Half-length liners leave off at a point so as to prejudice the safety of the Gun. A piece of Ordnance thus lined blows off its chase, and throws the question again into the stage of hot discussion. After this come difficulties connected with the shifting and splitting of liners, and time is consumed in discovering the secret of these grave incidents. In short, there can be little doubt that changes of plan in regard to the lining of Guns have been the cause of extraordinary embarrassment to the gunmakers, and of no small part of the delay in manufacture.

It would be a great mistake, likely to be followed by serious consquences, if the Government were led to conclude that private establishments could not be relied upon for the production of Ordnance. If partial failures are to be held to warrant such a conclusion, Woolwich itself might be condemned. The transition stage through which Artillery is now going is one in which experience has to be gained, sometimes at the cost of temporary disappointment. There is nothing to show that private manufacturers cannot produce the requisite material for the construction of modern Guns. Neither are private factories deficient in machinery. Manufacturers at Sheffield and elsewhere have reason to complain that, having sunk large sums of money in putting up machinery for the production of steel, they are left in a state of uncertainty as to whether orders will be forthcoming to recoup them for their outlay. In the Manufacture of heavy Guns the machinery for boring, turning, and rifling is extremely costly, and overhead cranes for shifting the ponderous masses of metal are still more expensive. The fitting up of a single workshop represents a handsome fortune. If at the present time any difficulty is experienced in meeting the demand for Guns, it should be remembered that fluctuating orders, the result of alternating periods of panic and neglect, are not well calculated to develope the mechanical resources of the country. The question is one for the serious consideration of those who are at the head of affairs. Guns which take long to make may be soon disabled or destroyed in time of war, and there need be a larger reserve to meet the contingency. We cannot hope to make heavy Guns in haste. A Gun consists of many parts, every one of which has to be machined and fitted to the thousandth part of an inch. Machinery cannot be worked beyond a certain degree of rapidity, where accuracy of this description is required. The supply of our heavy Guns is thus beset with peculiar difficulties, and demands a bold and liberal policy, capable of utilising to the utmost all the resources at command.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION.

AT the Royal Institution recently Mr. Francis Galton lectured on personal identification and description. He said:—

He greatly felt the inadequacy of language to express form, when he was dealing with hereditary likenesses, with grouping human features into classes, and with many other topics. The present lecture was the result of the considerable pains that he had taken to overcome this difficulty. There proved to be many alternative ways of doing it, but as he had not yet satisfied himself as to the best, he would avoid details and confine himself to general remarks. It was perfectly possible to define and to measure resemblance, taking the least discernible difference as the unit for each degree of unlikeness. This simple principle could be easily applied to outlines such as those of silhouettes. It was better at first to go even further in the direction of simplicity, and to consider only that part of the outline of the face which lay between the brow and the parting of the lips. The least discernable difference between two silhouettes might be taken as equal to the one-hundredth part of an inch. Though an exceedingly large number of profiles might be drawn that differed by this small amount in some part of their outline, the number that differed by ten times that amount would be comparatively very small. We might aim at producing a collection of standard protraits, drawn with coarse outlines of one-tenth of an inch in a width, and then reduced to a small scale, to serve as standards of reference. No profile that fell wholly within the two edges of the coarse outline could differ from its centre by more than five grades of unlikeness. This would be a useful and a first degree of approximation; it would not be a likeness in any other sense than that of excluding the very large proportion of profiles that were still more unlike than those that fell within the specified limits. A mechancial apparatus, described further on, afforded the means of rapidly finding the standard or standards to which any given profile conformed. Individuals differed in a measurable manner in so many respects that a person might be identified with considerable precision by a statement of his measures. The lecturer explained the measurements that were most useful for this purpose, and how registers of them could most easily be searched in order to find whether those of a particular person were contained in them or not. Differences that might be measured, or otherwise clearly defined, existed on a small as well as on a large scale. The curious variety of imprints made by the inked finger-tips admitted of being classed and catalogued. They seemed to be singularly persistent, judging from four specimens that were exhibited of the digit marks of Sir W. Herschel, made in the years 1860, 1874, 1885, and 1888, respectively. Though there was a difference of 28 years between the dates of the first and the last, no difference could be perceived between the impressions. The forms of the spirals remained the same, not only in general character, but in minute and miserable details, as in the distance from the centre of the spiral and in the direction at which each new ridge took its rise. Sir W. Herschel had made great use of digit marks for purposes of legal attestation among natives of India. Prisoners were now identified in France by measurements of their heads and limbs according to the ingenious method of M. Alphonse Bertillon. The measures of each prisoner were all entered on the same cards, and the cards were classified according to the successive measures they contained, just as words were arranged in a dictionary according to their successive letters. The classification did not take more note of the measures than by placing each in the category of large, medium, or small, as the case might be. Thus one measurement gave rise to three possible groups, two to nine, three to 27, and so on. The lecturer exhibited the rough working model of an apparatus he had contrived that could select by a single movement those cards out of many hundreds whose measures corresponded within any desired limits with those of any given person. It was free from the objections inherent in all methods of hard-and-fast classification such as that of M. Bertillon, and could act on a large scale and with great rapidity and simplicity. The apparatus consisted of a large number of strips of card, or of metal, pivotted through one of their ends by a common axis, while their other ends rested on a frame that turned about the same axis. When the frame was raised all the cards were lifted by it, when it was lowered the cards dropped each independently of the rest by its own weight. The lower edge of each card was variously notched to indicate the measures of the person to whom it referred. The key that made the selection was a board some 30 in. of clear length, with wires stretched lengthways and supported by several bridges. The positions of the wires were adjusted by the same scale as that by which the notches were cut and the wires were set to represent the measures of the given person. When the board was set crossways under the cards, and these were allowed to fall, they all were checked in their descent by the wires, except those few whose notches corresponded with them. The notches were made wide enough not only to admit the wires, but also to allow for some inaccuracy of measurement and misfit. A key of the above length would test 500 cards at once, and might be used in quick succession with any number of sets of cards. The profile of a face, he continued, could be measured with much precision on the sharp outline of a photograph. The observed differences in feature were severally small, but they were numerous and more independent of one another than the lengths of the various limbs. The best base from which to measure horizontally seemed to be the tangent line that touched the convexity of the chin and the concavity between the brow and the nose. When the chin was bearded, the position of the concavity must be guessed. A good unit of horizontal scale was given by the distance between the line just mentioned and one drawn parallel to it that just touched the nose. It was better to keep the unit of vertical scale separate, and to use for it the distance between the pupil of the eye and the parting of the lips, measured parallel to the above lines. One of the objects the lecturer had in view in the present inquiry was to discover measureable and independent peculiarities that would assist in hereditary investigations. He had some hope that by nothing many of these it might be possible to trace in every person clear evidence of his parentage and near kinship.

AT a sale of coins recently £355 was paid for a silver crown of the reign of Charles II. This coin is known as "The Petition Crown," and it is very rare, but on the last occasion when one was offered it fetched only £225. A sovereign of Edward VI. realised £105, and one of Oliver Cromwell's fifty-shilling pieces went for £152, while £117 was paid for an Oxford crown. A penny of Ethelbald fetched £46, £18 was given for one of Eustace of York, and £16 for one of Egbert.

THE *National Zeitung* states that Mr. Henry Villard is planning a German South Pole expedition. The journal adds that the project is very favourably entertained in influential quarters, and that there are good prospects of its being carried into effect.

AT one time the amount of money paid to a Derby or Oaks winner was considered a big sum: for the six years ending with 1880 the entrants and runners for the former race yielded stakes of £4,950, £5,570, £6,150, £5,825, £7,025, and £6,370, respectively, while in the same years winners of the Oaks were credited with the following amounts—namely, £2,925, £4,300, £4,150, £5,000, £4,425, and £4,500, making a grand total, for both races during the six years, of £61,100, every penny of which was found by the owners or nominators of horses which took part in, or were entered for, the races named. During the four years ending in 1887, the amounts of the Derby stakes have been as follows—£4,525, £4,700, £4,525, and £4,900, respectively; in the same period the Oaks stakes have averaged a little over £3,300 per annum.

THE JUBILEE COINAGE.

IN his eighteenth annual Report the Deputy Master of the English Mint gives the following information with regard to the special Jubilee coinage:—

The only special feature of the coinage of the year 1887 was the issue of gold and silver pieces of new designs which were first put into circulation on the 21st of June last, the day appointed for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen. The gold coinage executed was not large, and consisted entirely of coins of the new designs; nor was the amount of bronze coined above the average. The silver coinage, on the other hand, was far larger than usual, the demand having been stimulated by the general wish to possess coins of the new issue. The total number of good pieces struck was 43,369,043, as against 46,628,573 in 1886, and their value, real or nominal, 3,014,810*l.* 10s. 5d. The total number of good pieces of the Imperial coinage struck was 33,983,389, and their value 2,896,065*l.* 13s. Mr. Fremantle observes:—"The issue of the new coins was received with some adverse criticism, but it may be observed that there has been a considerable demand for them on the part of the public, apart from the ordinary necessities of the circulation. Gold coins of all the authorised denominations, including the five-pound and two-pound pieces, were struck during the year, and the value of the five-pound pieces coined considerably exceeded 250,000*l.* This is the more remarkable as during the whole of the present reign there had been no demand for either the five-pound or two-pound piece, nor indeed had any dies been prepared for the latter coin. But very few pieces of either denomination being met with in circulation, it is evident that nearly the old number issued must be hoarded as specimens. The number of sovereigns coined slightly exceeded one million. As has been the case in most preceding years, the Bank of England were the only importers of gold bullion for coinage, and of the total amount delivered at the Mint for that purpose 2,300,000*l.* (or over 81 per cent.) consisted of light gold coin withdrawn from circulation and sent in for recoinage. The silver coinage of the year included a new coin, the double-florin. With the exception of the florin, first issued in 1849, the double-florin is the only coin of a new denomination which has been added to the Imperial coinage during the present reign. The total amount of silver coinage struck during the year was 851,153*l.*, and the amount issued 909,768*l.*, as against 430,798*l.* in 1886. This is the largest issue of silver coin in any year since 1877, except 1883, when, owing to the suspension of all coinage during the greater part of the preceding year, the amount issued was over 1,220,000*l.* The total amount of threepences issued during the year was 38,200*l.* The demand for these coins in 1887 was considerably under that of recent years. Half-crowns of the nominal value of 208,225*l.* were issued during the year as against 130,695*l.* in 1886, and the total amount of these pieces added to the circulation since their coinage was resumed in 1874 has been 2,451,710*l.* Mr. Fremantle adds:—"As the sixpence issued with the series of coins of the new designs in June last was thought to bear too close a resemblance to the half-sovereign, and apprehensions were expressed that the new coin might be gilded and fraudulently passed as a half-sovereign, it was decided to revert to the reverse of the sixpence in use since the beginning of the present reign, namely, a wreath formed of olive and oak branches, with the words 'six pence' in the centre and the date beneath. Her Majesty having been pleased to approve of the proposed change, a Royal Proclamation was issued on the 29th of November giving currency to a coin with the design as altered.

The following shows the denominations and amounts of silver coins of the new designs delivered to the Bank of England from the time of their first issue on the 21st of June to the 31st of December, 1887:—Crowns, 55,300*l.*; double-florins, 67,500*l.*; half-crowns, 155,400*l.*; florins, 97,000*l.*; shillings, 116,200*l.*; sixpences, 35,600*l.*; threepences, 10,100*l.*—total, 497,100*l.* So large an amount of silver coin as 574,600*l.* had not been delivered to the Bank for some years, an extraordinary demand having been caused by the issue of the new coins, of which nearly half a million was delivered to the Bank before the close of the year. The worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation by the Bank of England during the year was considerably above the average, having amounted to 280,000*l.*

An appended memorandum by Mr. Hill, Superintendent of the Operative Department, says:—"A novel feature in the work performed in this Department during the past year was the casting of bars for coins of the new designs, namely, gold five-pound and two-pound pieces, and silver crowns and double florins, the amount of metal melted for these bars alone having been, for the gold pieces, 424,803 ounces; and for the silver 1,511,851 ounces. The amount of gold melted for sovereigns and half-sovereigns both of the design used from 1837 to 1887 and also of the new design was 1,314,811 ounces. No less than 7,671,726 ounces or 235 tons of silver were converted into bars for the Imperial coinage and for war medals. In addition to the above, 1,152, 551 ounces of silver bullion were melted into bars for the various Colonial coinages and 26,165 ounces of fine silver for the Jubilee medals. The total weight of silver melted during the year was 8,850,442 ounces, equivalent to 271 tons, or 116 tons over the weight melted in the preceding year. The total number of pieces struck in the Coining Press Room was 50,848, 438, a decrease of nearly three millions and a half as compared with the number struck in 1886. The denominations were of thirty four different kinds, and included the new five-pound piece, two-pound piece, crown, and double-florin."

There is one very remarkable point in the report, which has just been issued. It appears that up to the end of 1887 over 53,000 five-pound pieces had been coined, and over 90,000 two-pound pieces. These coins have certainly not come into general circulation, and for purposes of a banker's reserve they are evidently less suitable than ordinary sovereigns. It is therefore safe to assume that they have been purchased as medals or keepsakes. But that there are 50,000 people who in the course of six months have bought one particular luxury that cannot be had for less than five pounds is surely a remarkable testimony to the wealth of the country. As against this exceptional increase to the ordinary issues of the Mint, it is to be noticed that the Sydney and Melbourne branches only sent to London £200,000 in coined gold—less than 10 per cent. of their export of the previous year. Another remarkable point is that more than a quarter of the total number of coins struck were not of English money. Piastres and half piastres for Cyprus, dollars and cents for Canada, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements, testify to the world wide extension of British rule—testify, too, some people would say, to the inconvenient and antiquated character of our English currency.

A RANGOON correspondent tells the following little story about the ex-Queen of Burmah, who has had to be removed from Tavoy, and is to be sent to Calcutta:—"She is a small wizened old woman, after the ordinary type of old Burmese women, but imperious and exigeante to a degree. I was told by a gentleman, connected with the Enterprise, of her requesting one of the officers to kneel on the mat spread below the skylight on which she had chosen to locate herself, and to raise his hands in the supplicating attitude usual to Burmans when approaching a superior. The officer declined naturally, saying he should remove his hat and otherwise treat her as he would an English lady, but her demand was rather too large an order. She was attracted by a gentleman visitor to the steamer, and put him down as the Chief Commissioner on account of his superior height and handsome beard. On learning he was not Mr. Crosthwaite, she contemptuously turned away. Later on, she sent for him again, unable perhaps to forget his personal charms, and addressed him; but finding he did not understand Burmese, she turned her back on him, motioning him aside with a disdainful sweep of her arm, and saying '*jao*.'"

A CASE which came before the Queen's Bench Division illustrates remarkably well the difference between ratifying an old promise of marriage and making a new promise to the same person. The parties to the action in question had become engaged at a time when the defendant, the intended husband, was still an infant. After he came of age the plaintiff, on account of certain financial difficulties in which her father was involved, offered to release her lover from his engagement. This offer he not unnaturally declined. "I am ready," said he, "to marry you now;" but, on her replying that perhaps they had better wait until they should be a little older, he assented to the suggestion. Ultimately, however, he declined to fulfil his promise; and she, having brought her action, was awarded £125 damages. This verdict the Divisional Court has now set aside on the ground that there was no evidence of a new promise of marriage made by the defendant after he had come of age. All he had done was to ratify after he came of age the promise which he made during his infancy; and the Infants' Relief Act expressly provides that no action shall be brought upon any ratification of such a promise.

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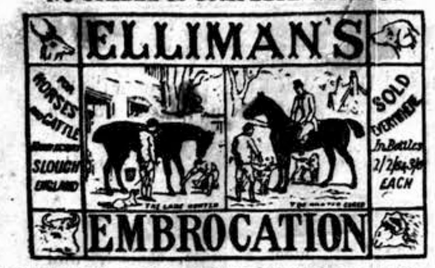

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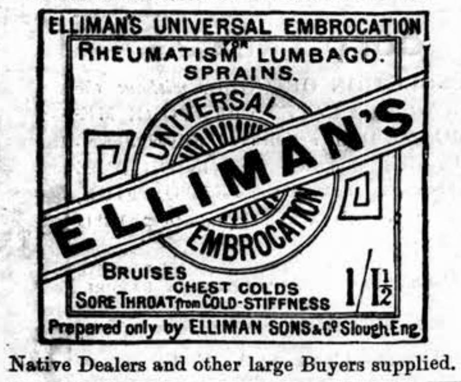
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Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod M Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudey Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance o its action the Organs of Nutrition.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
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ESTABLISHED 1781

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NOTICES.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
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THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
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} Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s. Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d
Very superior ...	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality ...	26s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ...	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ...	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
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EVERY MAN suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Melancholia, or any sign of premature decline of Vital Energy, consequent upon overstrain, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," just issued by Mr. C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances.

Sent under cover, post free. Note the address *lest you forget it, and write at once to the*

MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited,
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Billous Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
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SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. **LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

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"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES ... ...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER " " ... ... " "	7	0	0
GOLD " " ... ... " "	20	0	0
STEEL " EYE-GLASSES ... ... " "	2	0	0
SILVER " " ... ... " "	7	0	0
GOLD " " ... ... " "	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES ... ... " "	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd. MANUFACTURER

OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,

PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

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W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

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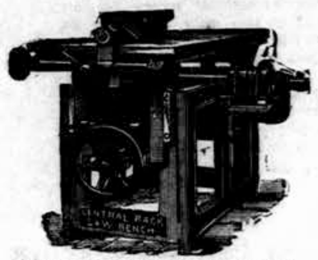

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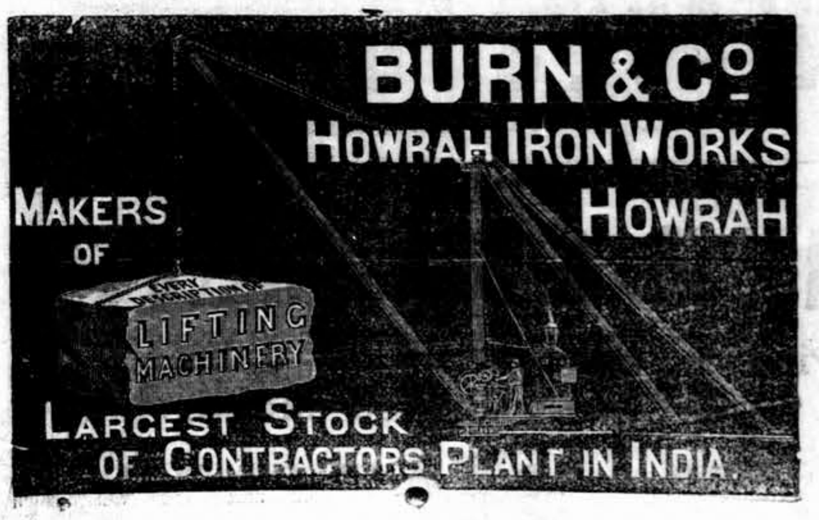

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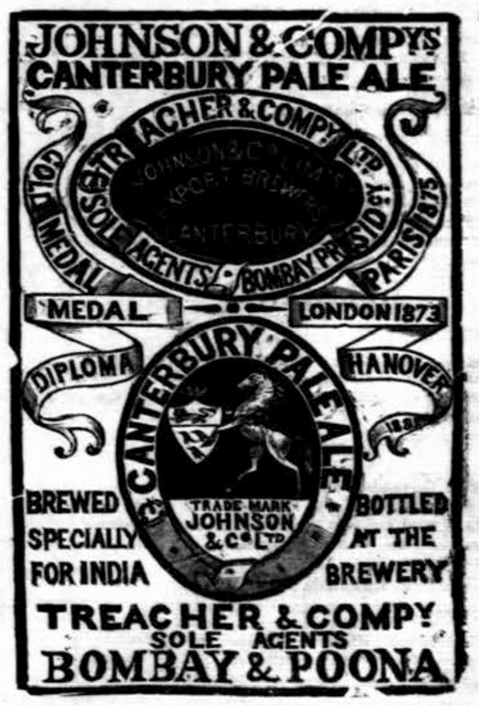

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